PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,932—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRA OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th Feb.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	24th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	12th March.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, about 4th March.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. VERAWA 3,333 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about 26th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. PO........4th March 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11. 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

PERAMBULATORS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

—STRONG—DURABLE—
—LIGHT—

TRADE MARK.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
The "RURAL" Vis-a-Vis	42	0	47	0
The "RUSTIC" Bassinette	36	0	40	0
The RUSTIC, No. 2, Bassinette	30	0	33	8
Two Handled SUSPENSION	42	0	47	0
WICKER BODY Perambulators	32	0	36	0

CHILDREN'S MAIL CARTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.

By Paolo Mantegazzi.

CONTENTS : Prologue.—I. Marriage in Modern Society.—II. Sexual Choice in Marriage—The art of choosing well.—III. Age and Health.—IV. Physical Sympathy—Race and Nationality.—V. The Harmony of Feelings—VI. Harmony of Thoughts.—VII. The Financial Question in Marriage. | VIII. The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—IX. Hell.—X. Purgatory.—XI. Paradise.

The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

STRENGTHENING.

KEMP'S MEDICAL ELIXIRS.

ATTENTION is directed to this range of ALCOHOLIC CORDIALS which being perfectly agreeable to the palate are more readily and easily taken than ordinary mixtures whilst remaining equally effective.

Of Greatest Value as Household Remedies.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF BISMUTH AND PEPSINE, Digestive.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF CHIRETTA, Bitter and Stomachic.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF CHIRETTA, with Pepsine, for impaired digestion.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF CHIRETTA, with Iron Tonic. Does not constipate, suitable for Convalescents.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF CINCHONA, a reliable tonic in debility.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF CINCHONA, with Iron, Efficient Iron, Combination and a very valuable family tonic.

KEMP'S ELIXIR OF CINCHONA, with Iron and Strychnia. For Adults in Anæmia and Enervation.

KEMP'S NUTRITIVE ELIXIR. Powerfully Cordial and sustaining. For faintness, sudden illness, &c.

KEMP'S NUTRITIVE ELIXIR, with Iron. Same as above but more powerful. Possesses remarkable stimulating power and is highly sustaining.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle ; Rs. 20 per Dozen.

FAR FRESHER AND BETTER THAN IMPORTED ARTICLES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY OF ALL HAIR DRESSINGS FOR INDIAN USE:

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

DELICATELY perfumed and of a highly refreshing character in use, it will efficiently promote the growth of the hair, strengthen its roots, preserve and renovate its colour and keep it generally in good form and well nourished.

It may be thoroughly relied upon to protect the hair from the evil effects of the Indian Climate. (Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.)

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LIQUORS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS

from perfectly filtered and purified Water—in thoroughly clean bottles,

	Per Dozen.
SODA POTASH AND ÆRATED	12 Annas.
Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Seltzer, Tonic Water, Medicinal Soda, Lithia, Citrate of Lithia, Pogson's Restorative and every other kind.	1 Rupee.

KEMP'S SPECIALLY PREPARED SYRUPS.

For use with Soda Aerated and other Waters. These are of superior quality and exquisite Aroma, and will be found entirely distinct from the Common Syrups imported. In combination with Kemp's Aerated Waters they form refreshing and cooling drinks of delicious flavour.

SYRUP of LIMES—Syrup of Lemon.

CLARIFIED SYRUP of GINGER. Ordinary Syrup of Ginger Tonic Refresher (stimulant). Concentrated Grape Elixir.

Messrs. KEMP also supply Spirituous Liquors of all kinds : WINES, LIQUEURS, &c., of finest grades.

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LATEST NOVELTIES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES,
IN

STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ... from	50	0
,,	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	0
,,	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
,,	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	38	0
,,	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
,,	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
,,	Cigar ,, 5 Cigars	105	0
,,	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2¼in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
,,	,, 3in. ,, ,,	30	0
,,	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
,,	Match Box	25	0
,,	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
,,	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
,,	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
,,	Whist Markers	110	0
,,	Card Case	18	0
,,	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42	0
,,	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
,,	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles ... Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
,,	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
,,	,, ,, Fluted for Perfume ... Rs. 38 and	60	0
,,	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
,,	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.		
,,	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom ... Rs. 36 and	60	0
,,	Handle Curling Tongs	24	0
,,	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
,,	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18	0
,,	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
,,	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30	0
,,	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut ... Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
,,	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
,,	Christening Mugs ... Rs. 32 and	55	0
,,	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
,,	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79	0
,,	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50	0
,,	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
,,	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
,,	Presentation Trowels	130	0
,,	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
,,	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
,,	Inkstand with two Bottles ... Rs. 159 and	205	0
,,	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray ... Rs.	1,260	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ... Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts ......Rs. 25 to	100	0
Do. Pillows ...Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather Do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits ......Rs. 10-8 to ...	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8

	Rs.	a
Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Striped Silk Red Mufflers from	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, each		8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants, each		8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each ......Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
WoolNight-Caps	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm, ,, 45 0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DURING AN EPIDEMIC

YOU MUST KEEP YOUR STRENGTH UP
And the best way to do it is to take

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY OF S. COOKE.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, in a beautiful Compound, well planted and watered.

A miniature BROUGHAM with pair of steady PONIES with Harness, a complete turn-out.

A TONGA in sound condition with set of Excellent Harness and pair ARAB PONIES. Apply MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st MARCH 1897, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY INSTITUTION is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for small occasional Tables, Folding Lounge Chairs and many other useful Articles. Also FOR SALE one Dog-Cart and one Victoria fitted for double and single draft built at the Institution with metal vanes and steel tyres. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the right of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS, at Coorla Flats, from 1st April, 1897, for alternative periods of one, three, and five years.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M., on the 8th March, 1897.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full Stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further sum as with the Rupees 1000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent of the amount of Tender. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Offices, Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 2nd Entrances for the 2nd Spring Meeting to be held on the 9th, 11th and 13th March, 1897, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of the General Condition No. 9.

J. O. HOOD.
Secretary, Madras Races.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is SELLING DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 5s. to £10 upon a single watch. Retail watch-dealers and jewellers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognised to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:—

		Rs.
A.	Stem-winder sterling silver, hall marked, jewelled in 8 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch	10
AA.	The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved	15
B.	Gold-stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 30 actions, with gold or steel hands small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc...	30
BB.	The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper ...	55
C.	Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches	65
CC.	The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc.	100
D.	Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25...	160

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances.

Address for letters and orders.

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
7, Red Lion Court,
London, E. C.

☞ Wanted at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by
EAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Dr. J. B. MALONEY'S furniture at Bellasis Road, Byculla, will not take place TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, as previously advertised.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, in the bungalow of Mr. Ardeshir Bejonjee Vakil, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, kerosine hanging table lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc.

☞ The property will be on view to-day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of Dr. J. B. MALONEY, consisting of round, writing, pier, dressing and washhand tables, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafe, whatnots, sideboard, cots, chest of drawers, dressing glass, clothes press, cupboards, etc.

1 sweet-toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp and Son.
1 iron-framed cottage piano, full trichord scale.
1 folding harmonium.

A quantity of unserviceable Telegraph stores, consisting of leather belts and pouches, bellows, brass beads, iron arms, lamp-stands, brackets, burners, etc.

On account of the concerned—
F D F S—1 case sample jewellery.

AT 2 P. M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, Singer's sewing machine on stand, strong built victoria, one handsome and fast silver-grey horse and one mare, both going in single harness and two sets of nearly new single harness, incandescent gas chandelier are and bracket lamps, real Brussels and Persian carpets, large size stove with water boiler and utensils, pigeons, geese, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, perambulator, etc, the property of A. MAHLER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—

About 20 horses and ponies, the property of European gentlemen proceeded to Europe. Amongst the lot there are good chargers, hacks, hunters and polo ponies.

All the horses and ponies will be sold to the highest bidder.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, made to order, very little used.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful C. B. pony, 13-1½ for life, very fast trotter.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab, 14-1, 8 years, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong built victoria with a powerful grey Arab 13-2½, and a set of brass mounted harness.
1 strong-built four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bicycle.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND GLASS-DOOR BOOK CASES, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. H Harly and Sons, consisting of woollen piece-goods flannel of sorts, chintz, calico, ladies stockings, handbags walking sticks, watch guards, belts neckties collars tin trunks hand gloves cigar cases, Wheeler's and Wilson's sewing machines, No. 10, Rezais glass-door book cases and many other sundry articles. Also all the stock-in-trade of Excess Colaba Dairy, consisting of machines, buckets, cans, etc.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 33, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oliographs, and pictures, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of Captain G. W. MITCHELL.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OILMANSTORES, BISCUITS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, CUPBOARDS, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdul Latiff Hajee Seedick, Cutchi Memon, traded as A. H. Seedick, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., at No. 173, Chukla Street, Jackeria Musjid (opposite to Jooma Succoor's old shop), consisting of a quantity of jams and jellies in tins, biscuits in barrels and in large and small tins, butter, cheese, fruits in syrup, confectionery, China preserves in jars, fresh salmon, kippered and fresh herrings, haddocks, sardines, corn beef, sauces, vinegar, mustard, salad oil, castor oil, codliver oil, hair oil, capers, olives, asparagus, mushrooms, pearl barley, arrowroot, cornflour, milk food, baking powder, macaroni, vermicelli, cocoa, gelatine, cocoa and milk, teas, essence of coffee, syrups, tart-fruits, scents, soap in cakes and bars, perfumed florida and kananga waters, florine pomades, cosmetiques, lime juice and glycerine, tooth brushes, carbolic tooth powder, tooth paste, cologne, cut tobacco, candles, blacking, metal polish, knife polish, brown boot polish, feeding bottles, ague mixture, blood mixture, chemical food, extract of meat, sarsaparilla, cough pills, glass door cupboards, shelves, copying press, carpet, address board, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties, in one or more Lots, On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m., by order of the transferree of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha, the purchaser of the said premises, at an auction held on the 13th day of August, 1896, and who has made default in payment of the purchase money in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale, dated the 13th day of August, 1896.

MACHINERY.

Firstly.—Three ammonia ice machines, complete with all their appliances, engines, boilers, donkeys, pumps, ice-boxes, cranes, mechanical tools, &c.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon with the compound thereto belonging, situate on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. DeSouza and Sons, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Moova Jittaker, subject to the rents and conditions contained in an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Ismail Beg Mahomed of the one part and Ardeshir Bezonjee of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, at their office No. 11, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at their office in Medows and Forbes Streets.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Runsord Khushal, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the insolvent's right, title, and interest and claim in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street, registered, in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 47, Street, Nos. 197-201 in the book, the Fazendar being Bohra Ebrahim Abdul Kader, under Nos. 11 and 12, the former containing by admeasurement about eight feet six inches in breadth and eight feet in length; and the latter eight feet six inches in breadth in front and seven feet in rear and eighty feet in length, and bounded on the north by the houses of Mahomedaly Nurbhai and others, on the south by the house of Allibhoy Ismailji and Abdool Hoossein Ismailjee, on the east by the sweepers' passage, and on the west by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

BEYNON AND CO, SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.

BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of [illegible] cology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities of all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balance.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun Fire on MONDAY, 1st March, 1897, sealed Tenders for the supply of Stationery and Paper, required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivering at Bombay and Ajmere, respectively, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1898, supplies to commence from 1st April, 1897.

2. Terms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form at either of which offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Ry., and R. M. Ry." and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (500) five hundred in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th February, 1897

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depnts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

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REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
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In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at *Office the Bombay Gazette*.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOMAS COOK & SON

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

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INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ½ per cent.

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RESERVE FUND......	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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gent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund...$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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NAGASAKI.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie square South, Calcutta.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL...................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Colombo.
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Singapore.
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Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE CITY BANK, LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6h. 15m., 3-39a. Low water, 1-24m., 1-3a.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 12th instant, due to arrive, daylight.
Bombay Rifle Club Dance, Town Hall.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, "Sowing and Reaping," a talk on Purity, by Dr. C. R. Manett, open to all young men, 8-45 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but there will be a general meeting of all polo-players at the Gymkhana pavilion, at 6 o'clock, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra steamer Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Friday).

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.—There will be the usual handicap races to-morrow (Saturday) for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

VOLUNTEER DANCE.—The first dance of the Bombay Rifle Club (fancy or evening dress), which was fixed to take place on the 12th instant and unavoidably postponed, will take place in the Town Hall, this evening full particulars of which will be seen in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Regimental Orders.

FIRST ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.—Mr. Byramjee Dorabjee Banajee has been appointed First Assistant Assessor in the Bombay Municipality, in place of Mr. Perosshaw Rustomjee Mehta, deceased; while Mr. L. W. Michael has been deservedly promoted to the post of Third Assistant Assessor in Mr. Banajee's room.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—Small-pox epidemic has made its appearance in most of the towns in Kathiawar.—A Bhil woman, who was arrested for having removed the necklace of a girl, a fellow-passenger, has been convicted and sentenced to one and a-half year's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Politica Agent, Jetalsar.

CRICKET AT NOWSARI.—A cricket match was played at Nowsari between Mr. Dhondi's team and the Nowsari Cricket Club, represented mostly by Bombay men, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and ended in a win for the former team by 17 runs, the scores on each side being 66 and 49, respectively. Mr. Sorab Mulla for Nowsari scored 30 runs by free hits out of 49, and thus saved Nowsari from making a poor score. In the second the scores were 78 runs and 38 for 15 wickets.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Am Schonen Strand der Elbe	Vollstedt.
Quadrille	Arabian Nights	Kaps.
Reminiscences of Sullivan		Sullivan.
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette.
Galop	Vivacity	Caraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dubin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Salut a La'gle Russe	Sigeard.
Overture	The Beautiful Galatea	Suppe.
Selection	The Lady Slavey	Godfrey.
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich	Cellier.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Masken	Polonaise	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Velji Chapsey, residing on the third floor of a house at Kumbharwada Cross Lane, Mandvi, has reported to the police that about 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening he returned home, and having taken off his coat, containing a silver watch with gold chain attached and three gold neck ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 298, he placed it on a nail in the outer room, and went to take his meal into an inner room. After having had the meal, he returned to the outer room, and found the coat with the whole of the property missing. A Purdasee servant, named Gopal, aged twenty-five years, a native of Mathura, was also found to have disappeared at the same time.

A FORGETFUL MEHTA.—Jugjivan Govind, a mehta employed in the firm of Girdhur Mahadeoji, of Guneshwady, reported to the police, late on Wednesday night, the theft of two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. It appears that complainant received the two notes that evening, and instead of putting them into the drawer of the writing desk or box, he put them on the top of the desk and went out for a short time. He returned and resumed his work, forgetting all about the notes until the closing time of the firm, when he found them missing from the desk. On an inquiry being made, a servant, named Sital, who, the complainant recollected, was seated near him when the money was paid into the firm, was found missing. Enquiries are being made as to his whereabouts.

A PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—An exhibition for the purpose of distributing prizes to the successful students of the Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charitable Schools at Broach took place, on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangir Lam, of Bombay. There were present several Broach Parsi gentlemen and ladies, among whom were Mrs. Tipnis and family, Dr. Dara Muncher Dustoor, Mr. Lam and his family, Mr. Furdoonji Muncherji Dustoor, &c. The report on the working of the schools and the education imparted therein having been read and adopted, the meritorious children were presented with scholarships given by Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Dastur Kamdin. The chairman delivered an eloquent address, eulogizing the system of education given in the institution by the old and experienced teacher, Mr. Kaikhosro Sikhsaguru. Mr. J. J. Lam then distributed sweetmeats purchased out of his own pocket to the children of the schools. Songs were sung by the students on the moral and religious training of the girls, after which the assembly broke up. A day's holiday was then announced among the cheers of the delighted youngsters.

TRIAL OF A ROYAL INDIAN MARINE OFFICER.

YESTERDAY, at the Government Dockyard, Fort, a Court Martial of Royal Indian Marine officers assembled again for the trial of Mr. Thomas Penny Barnaby, assistant engineer of the Royal Indian Marine vessel Mayo, on four several charges. The ourt was constituted as follows:—President: Captain P. J. Falle. Members: Commander G. Rose Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Beauman, and Lieut. Windham Colonel Prideaux officiated as Judge-Advocate; and Lieut. J. H. St. John as the prosecutor. Four witnesses in all were examined for the defence, namely, Messrs. Hordern, Mathews, De Berry, and Carey, all of the Mayo; and the accused made a written defence, which he handed into the court, and in which he wholly impugned the correctness of the accounts put in by the prosecutor. The prosecutor, Lieut. St. John, summed up the evidence against the accused, submitting that the charges had been clearly established. The Judge-Advocate, Colonel Prideaux, then summed up the whole case, after which the court was closed to consider their verdict. After some time the court was re-opened, when the accused was asked if he wished to put in certain documents. He replied in the affirmative, and the court closed again to consider their decision, which will be forwarded to higher authority.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th February 1897.

1. There will b Subdivisional Drill for Nos. 2 and 3 Subdivisions, No. 1 Company at the Fort this evening (Friday) at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day (Friday). Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, this morning (Friday) at 7 a.m. sharp.
4. The Corps will parade to-morrow (Saturday) the 27th instant at 4 p.m. on the Oval in front of the Corps Club and proceed by gharries to Colaba North Fort for drill and Fort Manning.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Members of the B. V. A. Cycling Club attending this parade, will meet at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

By order,
(Sd) A. J. Peile, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6 . a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Calcutta Mint is now striking off Chitral medals. The dies only reached the Mint authorities last week.

IN the shooting for the Viceroy's Gold Medal by the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers, Corporal Farrell is so far first, with 210 points at the first and second stages. Volunteer Tinson is second with 206, and Sergeant Ness third with 204.

MR. C. H. JOPP, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., has been appointed Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. J. D. S FitzMaurice, I.C.S., deceased.

THE Governor in Council has confirm the appointment of Mr. T. Kerr Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Assistant Commissioner for taking accounts and Assistant Taxing Master during the absence of Mr. A. K. Oliver.

THE Reverend A. W. Baynham, M.A., Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE Reverend J. Henderson, M.A., has been appointed to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

THE following appointments have been made, Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S. to be First Assistant vice Mr. Knight promoted. Mr. C.G.H. Fawcett, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Carmichael.

THE services of Mr. Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, of the Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

THE dates of leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. C. Thatcher, 22nd Bombay Infantry, will be from 5th March, 1897, instead of as previously notified.

THE Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, will arrive at Bombay on inspection duty on the 4th March, and will inspect the Defences and Companies, Royal Artillery, at Colaba and see practice from 5th to 17th March, 1897.

THE Gilgit telegraph line, which was broken by an avalanche, was interrupted eleven days in all. It has been working quite satisfactorily of late.

ASSENSOLE is to be given up as a plague inspecting station for passengers on the East Indian Railway, Khana Junction being considered sufficient.

MR. CALCOTT REILLY, who has held the post of Professor of Applied Mechanics at Cooper's Hill since the institution of the College, and who also holds a place in the affectionate regard of some hundreds of men who have since passed through it, is about to retire from active work.

IN the Murray Football Cup Semi-Final, played to-day, the Highland Light Infantry scored two goals and the Inniskillings one, the latter being the result of a penalty kick.

THE first ties in the Lawn Tennis Tournament for the Championship of Bengal were played on Monday in Calcutta. Mr. E. O. Elliott beat Mr. D. Pym by 6 to 4 and 10 to 8. Mr. Leslie and Mr. Warden could not finish their ties while the light lasted. Mr. Gamble is the only other who entered.

ON the 5th of February a naik of the 28th Punjab Infantry at Chitral was reported missing, From enquiries it seems almost certain that the man was murdered as the result of a private quarrel in the regiment. It is supposed that the naik's body, which has not yet been recovered, was thrown into the river.

Now that the Political Corps of Rajaputna and Central India have come under the direct control of the military authorities, writes the Allahabad paper, it remains to be seen whether steps will be taken towards improving their efficiency and assimilating their constitution with that of the rest of the Native Army. The first question that must arise if they are to be brought into line with the rest of the forces under the Commander-in-Chief must be that of the complement of British officers. Amongst the corps in question the Central India Horse alone is on a footing of equality with the regulars, having with both of its regiments the same complement of officers as prevails in the Bengal Cavalry. The Bhopal Battalion, the other corps which comes to join the Bengal Command, has a commandant, a wing commander and two wing officers with a native establishment of 940. Of the other five corps, the Merwara Battalion has a commandant, one wing commander and one wing officer with a total native strength of 712. The Meywar Bhil Corps has the same strength with the exception that it has two wing officers. The Malwa Bhil Corps has only a commandant and an adjutant and a native strength of 612. The Erinpura Irregular Force consists of 132 cavalry and 712 infantry with a commandant, a squadron commander, and a wing officer; and the Deoli Irregular Force, which consists of 164 cavalry and 712 infantry, has also only a commandant, a squadron commander and one wing offier. If, as most soldiers maintain, the provision of more British officers per regiment is the first requirement of the Native Army at the present day, then the officering of these Political Corps must be strengthened as a first condition of their improvement in the military sense. It must be borne in mind, however, that these corps have arisen from political relations with Native States, and, as contributions are still taken from several States for their up-keep, the question of expenditure will have to be carefully considered.

THE final tie in Messrs. John and Co.'s Football Tournament was played off at Agra on Monday, between the B. Telegraph Company, Agra Volunteer Rifles, and the 59th Field Battery, R.A., from Nowgong. Great interest was evinced in the match, the large attendance including Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood and Lady Blood. In the first half play was even, and each side scored a goal. The 59th Battery first scored first from a corner; later on the Telegraph team in a scrimmage before the Gunners posts got their first and only goal. Immediately on resuming play the Gunners scored a goal and the Telegraph team seemed to lose heart. The Gunners on the approach of time scored two more goals, winning by 4 to 1. The Telegraph was the lighter team. This game was more friendly than the disagreeable one of Friday. Lady Blood presented the winners with Messrs. John and Co.'s silver Cup amid hearty cheers for the firm, Sir Bindon and Lady Blood, and for the winners and losers.

ACCOUNTS of the mhowa crop indicate happily that it is likely to be very much above the average. Last year it was an almost total failure, and its loss appreciably aggravated the distress among the poor in Jubbulpore and Bundelkund. To the Gonds, Kols, Baigas, Korkus and the other tribes of Central India the mhowa is very much what the apricot is to the hill people of the Himalayas. It is an important part of their annual food-supply, the failure of which tells hardly upon them in the best seasons. This year most providentially the yield promises to range from 14 to 18 annas. In another week or two the golden manna will be strewn on the ground throughout the forests, and the necessity for gathering it in promptly as it lies will take many thousands away from the relief works in the wilder districts. To these poor jungle folk, moreover, it is not only a means of sustenance but of gladness; and if as they squat beside the spirit jar, while the saucers go round from hand to hand, the entertainment sometimes carries them beyond the bounds of strict sobriety, who but a ranting bigot could reprehend. Remembering what the life of a jungle man or day labourer is, it is surely better that he should have the means of enjoyment than that the jars should stand empty in the silent hamlets. Some day or other possibly the missionaries will educate him to higher things, poetry and picture galleries let us say: but why should the intervening generations miss the one pleasure that existence holds out to them? Let us hope for the safe gathering of the good crop which means so much food and festivity.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND—BOMBAY BRANCH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited from all classes of the community throughout the Presidency. The Bank of Bombay has kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for same. A complete list of all subscribers will appear once a week.

G. COTTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February, 1897.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS UP TO THE 20TH INSTANT.

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Sandhurst	1,000
Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst	500
The Hon'ble Sir C F Farran	700
Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	500
Marchioness of Breadalbane	500
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	5,000
Mr Jacob Sassoon	5,000
Bank of Bombay	5,000
Bai Saheb Motlibai Maneckji Wadia	5,000
Messrs Standard Oil Co. of New York through Major S. Comfort	10,000
Bai Saheb Dinbai Nusservanji Petit	4,000
Mrs Flora Sassoon	2,000
Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir	2,000
Mr G Cotton	2,000
Mr Jamsetjee Nusservanji Tata	1,000
The Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia, C I E	1,000
Messrs Frieir Bayer and Co	1,000
Mr Carramsey Damjee	1,000
Nipon Yusen Kaischa	500
Bomonjee Dinshawji Petit	500
Bai Goolbai Bomanji Petit	250
Jehangir B Petit, Dhunjibhoy B Petit, and Peerozeshaw B Petit	250
Messrs Lyon and Co	1,000
Messrs Ralli Brothers	1,000
Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	1,000
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co	1,000
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	1,000
Messrs Wallace and Co	1,500
Messrs Bombay Co, Limited	1,000
Messrs Ritchie, Stuart and Co	1,000
Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co, Limited	1,000
Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co	1,000
Messrs Gaddum and Co	1,000
Messrs Edward Bates and Co	1,000
Messrs Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	1,000
Messrs Volkart Brothers	1,000
Messrs Prier de Saone and Co	500
Messrs Sandav and Co	500
Bai Hemcorebai, widow of late Seth Ramjee Madhowjee	2,500
Mr A A Crawford	100
Do. Friends	38
Bai Jerbai Jamsetjee	100
Bai Ruttonbai Tarachand	25
Mr F H Brown	51
The Hon'ble Mr Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C I E	500
The Hon'ble Mr A Strachey	500
The Hon'bl Mr Budroodin Tyabjee	500
Officers of the Bombay Garrison through Genl W Gatacre	417
Misses Mocatta	77
Mr J Monteath	250
The Hon'ble Mr T D Little	200
Mr Dadabhoy Nowroji, London	328
Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co	1,000
Messrs E Spinner	1,000
Messrs A Blascheck and Co	500
Messrs Glade and Co	500
Union Assurance Society	1,000
Mr Hiralal Ramgopal	250
Royal Insurance Co	1,000
Queen Insurance Company of America	250
Messrs Tribhovandas and Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas Madhowdas	500
Mr Geo Gahagan	100
Mr H Couldrey	100
T G	10
R H G	10
W R A	5
Mr Geo Gahagan's workmen	7
Messrs Jeewan Ramjee and Co	50
Mr Dharramsey Canga	150
Mr Bhagwan Gangaram	150
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co	1,000
Mr J D Inverarity	500
The Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang	200
The Hon'ble Mr John Jardine	200
Mr B Scott	200
Mr L Rivett-Carnac	200
The Hon'ble Mr E T Candy	200
Mr C B Lynch	100
Mr J C G Bowen	50
Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama	15
H J M	15
Messrs Bhimjee Shamjee and Co	200
Messrs Vasonjee Tricumjee and Co	201
Mr Muganlal Jeevchand	200
Mr Bhaidas Vulubdas	200
Mr Abjee Umersey	150
Messrs Jethabhai Vardhman and Co	100
Messrs Dewjee Vussonjee and Co	100
Messrs Damjee Argan and Co	51
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Mr Assar Virjee	51
Mr Tokersey Jewraj	50
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Mr Dharramsey Jetha	25
Messrs Lund and Blockley	250
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Mr S M Moses	100
Mr Manockchand Kapurchand	100
Mr Poorunmul Gooljee	100
Messrs Khoojes Khursedjee and Co	100
Mr Premjee Mooljee	100
Mr David E Sassoon	50
Messrs Veerjee and Dharsee	50
Mr S E Shelli	25
Mr S S Nathann	25
Mr R H S Isaacs	25
Messrs A and S E Moses	25
Mr Hurmookh Soontermul	25
Mr Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka	25
Charity	25
Mr J J David	20
Mr Peeroshaw B R Mody	20
Mr N J Abraham	20
Mr Dalah Manchund	20
Mr Joseph Meyer	15
Mr Isaac Shalome Obedia	15
Mr Manockjee Mervanjee	15
Mr Yoosufsha Hussansh	15
Mr Henry Solom	10
Mr I E Judah	10
Mr E Shellem	10
Mr Jamnadas Koochaldas	10
Mr Toolsidas Bhagwandas	8
Mr S H David	8
Mr Jeejeebhoy L Banajee	7
Mr Solomon Salah Sassoon	5
Mr N S E Nissum	5
Mr Goolam Hussain Laree	5
Mr D Benjamin	5
Mr Arthur Fernandez	5
Mr Salem S David	5
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Mr H Cheetham	25
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Mr F B Strathan	25
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Mr J J Heaton	100
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Mr E Hulton	100
The Hon'ble Mr E N H Fulton	200
Messrs Geo Service and Co	250
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R P	10
Lt-Col G Martin	200
S A N	25
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Mr Hajee Oomer Dawood	10
Mr Dewkaran Gangjee	10
Mr Damjee Heerjee	15
Lookmanjee Nathoobhoy	10
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Mr K M Shroff	10
Messrs Edaljee Framjee Albless Sons	100
Mr A Abercrombie	200
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Messrs Naranjas Rajaram and Co	500
Messrs Thackersey Mooljee and Co	500
Messrs Tata and Sons	500
The Hon Mr H J Parsons	200
Mr Vasudeo J Kirtiker	200
Mr Ghanasham Nilkunth Nadkarni	100
Mr H C Kirkpatrick	100
Mr E B Raikes	100
Mr J C Anderson	200
The Hon Mr A M Dharamsi	100
Mr Goculdas K Parakh	100
Mr Ramdatt W Desai	25
Mr M B Gagrat	5
Mr L N Banaji	50
Mr G D Marston	25
Mr Daday N Dady	25
Mr Jamsetjee C Dubash	25
Mr M N Nanawaty	65
Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	100
Mr Sorabjee Navarojee Cooper	50
Mr N R Ranina	15
Dr R N Ranina	10
Mr H W Barrow	10
Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	25
Mr Manekshaw Cawashah Taleyarkhan	10
Mr Bal Nilajee Pitale	10
Mr Byramjee Sheriarjee	10
Mr Ruttonjee Furdoonjee	5
Mr Dadabhoy Cursetjee Furdoonjee	5
Mr Wittoba Zoubajee	3
Mr Kaikhoshro N R Ranina	5
Mr Framjee Ratanjee	5
A Parsee	5
A Parsee	10
Mr Lewis W Michael	10
Mr A Thomson	10
Mr Rustomjee Dorabjee Adenwalla	10
Mr Heerjeebhoy N Paruk	11
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Mr W D Graham	25
Messrs Ludha Ebrahim and Co	350
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Mr G A Barnett	250
Mr Thos Currie	20
Messrs Framjee Sons and Co	500
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Mr T D Mackenzie, C S	250
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Mr P N Wadia	10
Mr Vusonjee Khimjee	200
Mr Chutterbhooj Morarjee	50
Mr Edwin R Smetham	50
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Mr Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur	15
Mr Hormusjee Dinshaw Ghandi, Jodhpur	10
Afsar	10
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Mr Dosabhai Framji	50
Messrs Merwanjee and H M Cama	100
Mr G H Farran	100
Mr Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Mody	15
The Executors of Mr R N Khote	25
Dr Tribhowandas M Shah of Junagadh	100
The Trustees of Sett Kessuvjee Jadhuvjee	1,000
The Hon Mr T B Kirkham	100
Messrs Dharsey Ootumchund and Co	5
Brig Surg Lieut Col S M Solomon	100
Messrs W E Johnson and Co, Liverpool	80
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Messrs Rustomjee, Sorabjee and Burjorjee in memory of their father Kaikhusroo Furdoonjee Allbless	15
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Mr W G Hunt	32
Diwan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai	51
Major A C Bailward	300
Mr Maneckshah J Taleyarkhan	100
Messrs Pestonjee, Rustum and Kola	50
Mr R D Sethna	50
Messrs Dikshit and Dhunjisha	30
Messrs Matubhai and Jamietram	30
Messrs Maganlal and Rustomjee	30
Mr K D Shroff	10
Major W J Bythell	50
Messrs Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company	1,000
Messrs Gordhandas Khatao and Moolraj Khatao	1,000
Mr C A Wakeford	50
Lieut Col M James	100
Mr R T Middleton	10
Mr A J Brooks	25
Messrs B X Furtado and Bros	25
Mr W A Benson	100
Miss A M Benson	50
Mr Hurkisondas Narotumdas	200
A Parsee	100
Messrs Barnett and Foster	160
Mr C E Frost	100
O L J	100
Bai Aimai Navrojee Batliwalla in memory of her deceased husband, Navrojee P Batliwalla	20
Bai Bacheobai Navrojee Batliwalla	5
Bai Dinbai Navrojee Batliwalla	5
Bai Soonabai Navrojee Batliwala	5
In memory of the late Mr Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia	25
J F W	20
Mrs C J Tarachund	21
B R B	5
A M M	10
A Sympathiser in memory of her husband	10
Mrs Dinbai K D Dubash in memory of late Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy H Dubash	25
A Sympathiser	10
Dr N F	5
Messrs Merwanjee and Byramjee	250
Major-General W R Dickinson	50
Mr R Valentine Reid	50
Mrs G M Hall	100
Mr E Cassel	50
Mr H Thorpe	10
Mr F Edgelow	100
Messrs Framjee Moos and Mehta	30
Mr Kashinath Janardhan Mantri	15
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Mr Leslie Crawford	50
Mr J. F. Walke	25
N K G	2
Messrs Reuter's Telegram Co	1,000
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Messrs Dinshaw Bhikhajee Khan & Co.	25
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Mr Kurimjee Allibhoy Barodawalla	250
Messrs Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy & Co.	100
Messrs Leopold Cassella & Co.	1,000
Messrs Navigazione Generale Italiana	1,000
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Mr and Mrs D	20
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Mr D C Athaide	25
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Mr H Watson	10
Mr J Watson	10
Mr H Cottam	10
Mr J Buckley	10
Mr Wm Ramsden	25
Mr John H Huntington	10
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Mr R M Patel	10
Mr B Nancanow	10
Mr R J Broadley	10
Mr D H Mody	5
Mr James W Smith	10
Mr R P Brunton	10
Mr C J James	10
Mr Purshotum Gungadhur	5
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Mr A Shewan	100
Mr R M Kennedy, I C S	50
Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy	100
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A Parsee Lady in memory of her husband	15
Messrs Leopold & Co.	100
Messrs Sulemanjee Moola Abdoolally & Co.	100
Mr Shavakshaw Cowasjee Adenwalla	15
Mr Pestonjee Shapoorjee Narelvalla	100
Mr Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee	20
Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Dastur Camdina.	100
Mr W Wordsworth	100
Lieut-Col H Moore, C B, C I E	100
Mr J M Campbell	200
Mr Abbas S Tyabjee	100
Mr Goculbhai Dolutram	51
Mr S Menahim Moses	50
Mr A M Meer	10
Mr E E Sassoon	5
Mr E Hayim	5
Mr S Benjamin	5
Mr M H Starling	150
Mr G R Lowndes	200
Mr G F M Grant	37
Dr H R MacDougal	100
Col Walter Scott	20
Mr Nusserwanjee Dorabjee	20
Mr Nusserwanjee Byramjee Forbes	10
Col. J E Strong	15
Messr Ebrahim Noordeen & Co.	500
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Mr H Brooke	50
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Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai	25
Messrs John Musgrave and Sons of Bolton, through Messrs Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co.	3,951
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Messrs Sorabjee and Jehangir	15
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Mr Shamrao Pandurung	10
Mr B Phillips	250
Surg-Major M Collie	50
Major-General F J Henry	100
Mr A G Chuckerbutty, I.C.S.	100
Mr Moro Vinayek	1
Messrs Kurwa Kajijee	100
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	100
Yokohama Specie Bank Ld.	2,500

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Mr Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai	300
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Mr Lalloobhai Samaldas	300
Mr Burjorjee Beheramjee	300
Mr Ratilal Maneklal	300
The Bhownuggur Lancers	300
Mr Prabhashankar Venishankar	250
Mr Dinshaw Bomonjee	250
Mr Motilal Nanabhai	250
Messrs Laxman and Raghoobhai Dayabhai.	250
Mr Devjeebhai Goolamhoosein	250
Messrs Hormasjee Edaljee and Co	250
Mr Bhoopatray Vithaldas	150
Mr Prabhashanker Dalpatram	150
Mr Zaver Soorchund	101
Mr Anandjee Purshotam	101
Mr R Proctor Sims	100
Mr J J Gazdar	100
Mr Ratilal Chhotalal	100
Mr Dansingjee	100
Mr Kaloobha Kaliansingjee	100
Mr J N Unwalla	100
Mr J Kinniburrough	100
Mr Manshunker Vajeshunker	100
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Mr Anantray Nathajee	94
Mr Goolabchand Amerjee	75
Mr Savailal Girjashanker	51
Messrs Becherlal and Dialjee	51
Mr Ghellabhai Jugjivandas	50
Mr Temooljee B Setna	50
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Mr Harisingjee Jesabhai	50
Mr Harilal Damoderdas	50
Mr Kaloobhai Jadeja	50
Mr Karansingjee	50
Mr Salam Jamadar	50
Mr Burjorjee A Enty	50
Mr Mathooradas Morarjee	5
Mr M N R Ranina	50
Mr Kanialal Girdherlal	40
Mr N F Mirza	40
Mr Chumpaklal Maneklal	25
Mr Bhoopatray Luxmishunker	30
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Mr Girdhar Jassa	25
Mr Kalidas Chhagan	25
Mr Revashunker Rooghnath	25
Mr Laljee Ramjee	25
Mr Girdhar Bawa	25
Mr Bhoopat Jadavjee	25
Mr Amarsee Shamjee	25
Mr Trikamjee Purshotum	25
Mr Chatarbhooj Govindjee	20
Mr Bhikajee Hormusjee	20
Mr Narandas Motiram	20
Mr Maharajgar Savaigar	20
Mr Bhagwan Bawa	20
Mr Haribhai Jeena	20
Mr Gopinath Pandya	20
Mr Bhanooshunker Harishunker	20
Mr Maganlal Govindram	20
11 sum of Rs. 15 each and one of Rs. 12	177
13 sums of Rs. 10 each	130
1 sum of Rs. 8 and 2 sums of Rs. 7 each	22
23 sums of Rs. 5 each	115
8 sums of Rs. 4 each	32
7 sums of Rs. 3 each	21
18 sums of Rs. 2 each	36
13 sums of Re. 1 each	13

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Mr Muggon Sakalchund	5
Mr Chunilal Daya	5
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Mr Sukhlal Kala	10
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Mr Mathur Balkrishun	5
Mr Raghoo Panachund	5
Mr Kasalchund Mulchund	4
Mr Jeychand Kamalshi	4
Mr Devjee Kusalchund	5
Mr Dulabbhoy Hurgovundas	10
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Mr Hansraj Pitamber	5
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Messrs Daya and Lalchund	4
Mr Moti Guffal	3
Mr Laloo Govindjee	3
Mr Tricum Bhanjee	3
Mr Bapoo Shamjee	3
Mr Rawjee Jeewan	3
Mr Laxmishunker V Trivade	3
Mr Dosa Ambaram	3
Mr Bhuder Lalchund	2
Mr Oojamshi Bhoora	2
Mr Gokal Poonja	2
Mr Mathoor Hari	2
Mr Rukhadbhai Poonjabhai	2
Mr Premchund Pitamber	2
Mr Gokal Khima	2
Mr Sukhlal Deepchund	2
Mr Chhagon Chatur	2
Mr Moolchund Raghow	2
Mr Manilal Shambhoolal	2
Mr Chhagonlal Jeewan	2
Mr Jeswa Motichund	2
Mr Jassa Dewa	2
Mr Mor Mulji	2
Mr Vulam Bhanjee	1
Mr Jeewraj Hurry	1
Mr Mooljee Tribhowan	1
Mr Tulakshi Chatur	1
Mr Chakoo Daya	1
Mr Bhawanishunker Jetha	1
Mr Veerjee Kurson	1
Mr Becher Jewa	1
Mr Kalla Dulla	1
Mr Tribhowan Chatrabhooj	1
Mr Velshi Odhuwjee	1
Mr Ratilal Mulchund	1
Mr Veerjee Gopal	1
Mr Pitamber Soonder	1
Mr Oojamshi Chatur	1
Mr Lalchund Dharshi	1
Mr Tribhowan Hurri	1
Mr Kalidas Dolatram	1
Mr Seewa Khushal	1
Mr Jeewan Fulchund	1
Mr Gopal Govind	1
Mr Aba Muken	1
Mr Jeevraj Poonja	1
Mr Santidas Nanjee	1
Mr Doolabh Pitamber	1
Mr Nurbheram Trikamjee	1
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Mr Alibhai Khanbhai	1
Mr Veerjee Kooverjee	1
Mr Tribhowan Raychund	1
Mr Moti Ragnath	1

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Mr Chugonlal Keshowlal	5
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Mr Shiwchund Lukhmichund	5
Mr Tokurdas Hurakhchund	2
Mr Dewjee Bhugwan	3
Mr Hukamchund Kalanjee	2
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Mr Valabh Jetha	5
Mr Purbhoo Vundravun	2
Mr Chugonlal Morarjee	5
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Mr Ramjee Jasmunt	5
Mr Boota Veerjee	5
Mr Dada Lukha	5
Mr Munjee Kooverjee	5
Mr Girdharlal Jagjeewan	2
Messrs Whittle and Co.	
The Talookdar Girasia of Dhollera	25
	10
Total Rs.	1,55,368

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ROBBERY BY DESPERADOES.

IMPERATRIX VS. GURUPADAPA BIN NANGAPA AND TWO OTHERS.

THE three accused were convicted by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, the first and third of robbery and voluntarily causing hurt in the commission of robbery, and the second of the above offence in addition to that of using a deadly weapon at the time of committing robbery; and were sentenced, the first and third to rigorous imprisonment for six years each; and the second to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. All the three accused appealed to the High Court. Mr. Branson, with Mr. B. V. Nerurkar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the appeal, said: In this case, the Acting Sessions Judge of Dharwar, differing from the Assessors, has convicted the accused Nos. 1 and 3 under section 394, and accused No. 2 under section 397, and sentenced the first two to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six years, and the third prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The case no doubt presents certain difficulties due to the apparent conflict of the direct evidence with certain ordinary probabilities, but on a careful consideration of the whole evidence, direct and circumstantial, we have come to the conclusion that the Sessions Judge has properly convicted the prisoners on the charges on which they were tried. Mr. Branson, counsel for the appellants, did not dispute the fact that the complainant in this case was robbed, on the 11th of September 1896, three or four miles from Ratteehalli, of gold and silver ornaments and gold ingots and coins. The complaint was promptly made on the afternoon of the date of the robbery, and complainant and his companion identified the three accused as being the persons, along with a fourth person, named Mudkappa, who has not yet been arrested as the persons who assaulted and inflicted wounds on the complainant, and robbed him of the ornaments. They were all arrested that same day. One of them, accused No. 3, made a sort of exculpatory confession, on the 17th instant, and the ornaments were, on the 20th September, found with a cousin of the fourth accused, Mudkappa, and this property was identified by the complainant. Besides the direct evidence of the complainant and his companion, Jamal Saheb, and the exculpatory confession of prisoner No. 3, and the production of the stolen property, there is evidence in the case of a number of persons, who saw the three accused follow the complainant, on 11th September, and return back to the village about noon on the same day.

The direct evidence, if believed, is sufficient, to warrant the conviction of the accused, but the appellant's counsel contended that the direct evidence was not entitled to credit, seeing that it was in conflict with a chain of probabilities, which, when taken together, were sufficient to produce the conviction that the accused persons, at least No. 1 accused, could not have been concerned in this robbery. These probabilities may be thus briefly summarized: (1) It is in evidence that the ornaments, &c., alleged to be stolen, were actually bought from No. 1 accused by witness Krishnappa, who sold them to the complainant on the same or the next day. As No. 1 accused was paid the price by Krishnappa, he had no motive to rob complainant of the same, more especially as it appeared from Krishnappa's evidence that No. 1 accused was a man of means, and the police witnesses admitted that he had a house and a shop at two places. (2) It was next pointed out that none of the accused were men of suspected characters. Even the police witnesses, the jemadar and then naik, were unable to state anything definite against them except that the naik complained to the jemadar that he apprehended prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 would beat him, as he had told them not to wander about at night. (3) The three accused admittedly did not abscond, but were arrested immediately in their own village, and made no resistance whatsoever. The naik's attempt to show that some resistance was made is shown to be false by the jemadar's evidence. (4) As regards the exculpatory confession of accused No 3, it was urged that he retracted it before the committing magistrate, and even as it was first made it was full of grave and numerous discrepancies. (5) Complainant greatly exaggerated the injuries suffered by him and if he had been left to himself, he was not even inclined to make any complaint, but wanted to go to his own place. It was Jamal, his companion, who persuaded him to return to Ratteehalli, and lodge the complaint, as it is supposed, at the suggestion of Krishnappa, who wanted to deprive accused No. 1 of the money due to him for the price of the ornaments. The theory for the defence as suggested in the answers given by accused No. 1 in the Sessions Court is apparently this, that Krishnappa and Jamal were in the confidence of the robbers, whoever they were, and who therefore did not injure Jamal as being Krishnappa's man in any way, and that No. 1 accused was sought to be involved in this charge to serve Krishnappa's interest and Nos. 2 and 3 as they were on bad terms with the naik, and that the naik and Krishnappa disposed of the evidence accordingly. (6) It was lastly pointed out that the traces of police manipulation were evident in the way in which evidence was given by single witnesses Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 of single facts, all of them dogging the footsteps of the accused both in their journey from and back to their village. It appears to us that whatever importance may be attached to some of these considerations, they presuppose a considerable interval of time for concocting a false case, which did not exist in this case. Leaving aside the statements made to the man who bandaged the wound, as also the man who was breaking stones in the river, it is clear that the three accused and Mudkappa were named as accused persons by Jamal Saheb and the accused were identified by complainant even before either of them had time to see Krishnappa in the village that afternoon.

There is also no explanation on the theory of the defence why accused No. 3 should have made even an exculpatory confession to serve the interests of his enemy, the naik. There is apparently also no reason why Jamal Saheb should take such an interest in Krishnappa's behalf, seeing that he was not in his service or otherwise under obligation to him. Accused No. 1 would certainly not have parted with the gold and silver ornaments, if, as he now says, Krishnappa had not paid him the price. And if it were true that he received no payment, the motive to use violence to get back his property would be a very unintelligible one. Lastly, the finding of the property with Mallappa, a cousin of one of the alleged robbers, is wholly inconsistent with this theory. As between, the naik and the jemadar there can be no doubt that the former deserved the credit of having discovered the hiding place of the ornaments, and we agree with the Sessions Judge in thinking that his conduct is not open to any suspicions of underhand dealings or of connivance. The jemadar's procedure has not been equally free from blame. On the whole, we feel satisfied that the probabilities which support the direct evidence are of much stronger probative force than those against it, and that no valid reason is shown for distrusting the direct evidence of the complainant, who is a stranger to the village, and did not know any of the accused, and of Jamal Saheb, who is also a disinterested witness. We must, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the convictions and sentences passed on the three prisoners.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 13th February was 277, against 256 and 242 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 65. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 17 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There were four deaths from small-pox during the week against two in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 123 and 21, respectively, against 112 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·9 per mille per annum, against 35·2, the mean of the last five years.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

AT the weekly biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 9¼ lakhs were allotted to Bombay, and the same amount to Madras at 1s. 3 1-32d.; and 5 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Bombay, at 1s. 3 1/8, tenders for both media of remittance of the above respective rate having been accepted in full; these prices being 1-32d. lower, both for Bills and Transfers than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rates, and 1/8d. and 3-32d. respectively, below the last prices obtained for extra allotments. Further sales were made yesterday of ½ lakhs of Bills on Bombay, 12¾ lakhs on Calcutta, and 1¼ lakh on Madras, at rates ranging from 1s. 3 1-32 to 3-32d.; and of 6¼ laks of Wire Transfers in the aggregate, between the three presidencies, at 1s. 3 1/8d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered by the Council next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee.

Consols were 1-16th per cent. down in London yesterday, at 112 9-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. higher, at 118. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was raised ¼ per cent., say to 2 per cent., which was still the rate for short London Bills. Three and-a-half Rupee Securities advanced 1-8th per cent., to £62½. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher, at 29¾d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 64¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 102¾; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered.

The London Goat Skin sale closed yesterday, Madras Skins having fetched last sale rates, and Bombay Skins firm with prices 1 to 1½ d. per lb. higher. The quantity of Skins sold are 590,000, out of the 640,000 offered. The Sheep Skin sale opened with a quiet feeling, and prices easier Madras common qualities being 1 to 2d. per lb. lower.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 33 3-4s. per 426 lbs. only prices new contract, sellers via the Canal, February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet, but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices of American Cotton were unaltered, the only changes in quotations being in those for Broach and Tinnevellys, which were 1-32d. higher. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The price of Cotton in New York was virtually unchanged yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands having been quoted at 7⅛ cents. per lb.; and Futures for May a point lower, at 7 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the total to date compares as follows with that in the two preceding years for the same time.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ..	13,000	14,000	19,000
Four days' do	50,000	63000	89,000
Since 1st September 1896 ..	5,869,000	4,395,000	6,609,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day with a fair enquiry from exporters. Prices of Broach are Rs. 2 higher, and other descriptions have advanced Re. 1, with the exception of Bengals, which are ¼ to Re. 1 per candy lower. The Mills have again been buyers to a small extent.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There is no change in the position of these markets, both being quiet in tone with little or no business reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,944	bales.
Wheat	6,083	cwts.
Groundnuts	553	,,
Castorseed	1,109	,,
Rice	48,821	,,

FREIGHTS remain quiet in tone; but some fresh business has been reported to-day, say 500 tons for Genoa, March shipment, at 12s. to 12s. 6d. per ton; and 1,500 tons for Antwerp, for late March-early April shipment, at 10s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. per three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Merchants' paper was placed 1s. 3¼d.; but the business passing was very small. A small amount of Bank Paper was reported taken at 1s. 3 5-32d.; but the demand has been very limited in this direction. The market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-8d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-4d.	,,
Francs do.	1·60½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quoted to-day at 99 7-8 for. 3½ per Cents, both for cash, and the settlement, and at 96 3-4 for Threes, nominal; but the market remains in the same inanimate state which has been its characteristic since most of the dealers and brokers left Bombay in the prevailing epidemic scare.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed, and quotations are nominal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Remus, 1,654 tons, Captain T H Schwaner sailed yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain A B Cave, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, etc, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 2,562 tons, Captain A Thomas, will sail to-day for Rangoon, etc., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,562 tons, Captain E R Robinson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon via Galle, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,777 tons, Captain G T Johnson, sailed yesterday for London and Hull, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Vanhaaften and Mr J Wellur as passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain C Bellen, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs N Schumacker, Mr Brown, Mr Kutschern, Mr A Moosa; Captain Zuruk and 3 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthula, 720 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon Kilasy, R N, Mr Ingle, Mr R F Bahadurjee, Mr Hussan and 2 others, Mr Hoosein and 3 others, Mr Salleh, Mr and Mrs Roberts and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Purulia s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Khandalla s	Jacobs	Calcutta, &c.
	Baghdad s	Fry............	Persian Gulf.
	Victoria, transport.	Worcester	Southampton.
	Remus s	Schwaner	Diamond Island.
	Pentakota s	Cave	Rangoon, &c.
	Vindobona s	Bellen	Kobe, &c.
	Clio s	Johnson	London and Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Wardha, Robinson, for Rangoon and Galle.
,, Culna, Thomas, for Rangoon, &c.
,, Kapurthula, Livingstone, for Persian Gulf.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Tohmas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

934—Craigie L and O—Aravayal Sabapathy Moodeliar vs Kurmally Joosub and another—Hiralal M and M.

94269-95—Payne G and S—Hormusjee Aderjee vs Damoder Ruttonsey—Thakurdas D and C.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 24.

10 p.m. ... ... 72·6

THURSDAY.—FEBRUARY 25.

6 a.m. ... ... 69·3
10 a.m. ... ... 74·0
2 p.m. ... ... 77·3
4 p.m. ... ... 76·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNING—February 13, at Mandalay, the wife of Captain H. A. Browning, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MERCER—February 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut. S. M. Mercer, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—KING—February 20, at St. Thomas' Church Howrah, by the Rev. C. W. Darling, James M. Alexander, Accountant, Thos. Duff and Co., Ld., to Henrietta Daw, elder daughter of the late John King, Howrah and Greenock.

CHAMIER—NOURSE—February 22, at the Church Mission Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, Arthur Chamier, Operator, Eastern Telegraph Company, to Laura Nourse, second daughter of J. H. Nourse, Esq.

WELLS—LAWRENCE—February 10, at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery, W. G. Wells, Mily. Accts. Department, to Mary Margaret, elder daughter of J. Lawrence, Esq., P. W. D.

DEATHS.

BANSARD—February 21, at 27, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Louis François Bansard, Proprietor, Hotel de Paris, aged 61.

HENNESSY—February 13, at Quetta, Raymond Francis Gordon, the very dearly loved infant son of Lieutenant J. P. C. Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps, aged 5 months and 15 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

ONE INOCULATED is quite right. Such fears are absurd.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

A BRITISH mission to Abyssinia is no novelty. The mission of which Dr. Blanc, still so well remembered in Bombay, formed part, cost the country some six millions sterling before the learned doctor and his four comrades were out of the clutches of the Emperor Theodore. That Potentate would have made peace with Great Britain if her Majesty the Queen accepted his hand in marriage. Refusal struck the Negus with amazement and indignation. He was a widower; Queen Victoria a widow. What lawful impediment stood in the way of a marriage, which would have guaranteed the interests of Abyssinia and Great Britain while the sun and moon endured? M. Henri Rochefort highly approved of the proposal, and blamed the Queen's Ministers for not advising its acceptance and thus ensuring peace to her subjects. If, he said, a Queen is the Mother of her people, she would not hesitate to sacrifice her personal predilections, if such existed, rather than spill the blood of her children. Eventually, King Theodore shot himself, a victim to blighted affection, and Sir Robert Napier became Lord Napier of Magdala. King Menelik now reigns in his stead, and three Kingdoms seek his hand in friendly alliance. The Russians and the French have strained their friendship for Italy almost to the breaking point in the desire to show their affection, while England held aloof. The *Times* indites a leader to demonstrate that while those Powers display such assiduity in Abyssinia, it would be injudicious for Great Britain to stand off. Lord Salisbury is of the same opinion. Mr. Rennell Rodd, one of Lord Cromer's secretaries, who knows something of Abyssinia, and was at one time Acting Consul at Zanzibar, is to be sent on a special mission to the Negus Menelik bearing an autograph letter from her Majesty. Mr. Rodd will be accompanied by Lord Salisbury's fourth son and also by Major Wingate, who has done excellent service in the Intelligence department preparatory to the escape of Slatin Pasha and the advance on Dongola. That such a mission is entrusted with a message of some serious import may be assumed without much risk of being misled by appearances. What the nature of that message may be can only be surmised; no hint of it has been allowed to leak out in Cairo or in London. But the unaided intelligence cannot be far wrong in speculating as to the probability that Mr. Rennell Rodd is sent into the Abyssinian interior to endeavour to come to an understanding with the Negus with regard to the future of the Soudan. The Anglo-Egyptian expedition against the Khalifa was undertaken with the express purpose of helping the Italians in the hour of defeat by making a diversion against the Khalifa' whose Dervishes were supplied with rifles and munitions by Menelik to besiege the Italian garrison in Kassala. It is advisable to remove any impression that the action taken against the Negus necessarily implies hostility to the Negus; it was inspired doubtless not only by friendship for Italy, but also by a desire to humiliate the Dervishes, who only wrested the Soudan from Egypt, and inflicted a severe defeat on Menelik's immediate predecessor, King John, who was slain in battle. It may be possible to bring about common action between Abyssinia and Egypt against the Dervishes, who have been the common enemies of both. If this can be effected the mission will probably be worth its cost. But there are considerations that inculcate caution in the indulgence of premature anticipations of success in bringing about a working alliance with Menelik. That monarch, who can scarcely have time to forget that the Italians were installed at Massowah by the British Government, and that it has taken him years of hard fighting to deliver his Kingdom from the Italian yoke, which was steadily supported by British influence. He was only able to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition, and receive the "religious" missions of Russian officers, who blessed (and drilled) his troops, through a friendly French port. It is by no means certain that the Negus will within less than a year from the victory of Adowa, which delivered him from the Italian protectorate, break with the Powers which enabled him to triumph against very heavy odds. One thing is certain; Menelik will not discard support that has been vey useful to him without some substantial inducement. What will that inducement be? Possibly Kassala, the Metz of the Abyssinian Kingdom; Kassala and a seaport.

IT is satisfactory to know that the views of Germany and Great Britain on the Cretan question have become reconciled through the mediation of Austria. Whether the reconciliation took place before or since the joint bombardment of the Cretan camp we are not informed; probably before. It has now been agreed to present to Turkey and Greece a proposal favouring autonomy for Crete with a Christian Governor, under the suzerainty of the Sultan. But that was precisely what the Powers had recommended, and the Sultan had agreed to, when the present troubles broke out and spoiled the whole arrangement. The Mussulmans massacred a Christian judge or two; there were reprisals, fierce fighting; three-fourths of the Christians quarter of the capital were burned down. The Christian inhabitants, the Christian Governor, and the rest fled for their lives to the foreign men-of-war and were fired upon by the Mussulmans as they ran Greece intervened; and we have the present situation. The proposal to bring back the Christian Governor and restore the suzerainty of the Sultan with all its consequences, does not seem to solve the problem. The landing of six hundred Greek troops with cannon in the province of Candia points to the determination of King George to persevere in the enterprise on which he has staked everything. There is nothing so far to explain the silence of Russia and France with respect to recent events. They have taken no part in any naval demonstration. Their attitude of reserve while British and German war vessels are busy in a singularly aimless war, gives ground for surmises, rather than any indication of the course those Powers will eventually take.

A DECREASE is again shown in the weekly death-roll for the city of Bombay. From 1,911 the total fell to 1,728 last week; the number in the official returns published yesterday is 1,650. And the death-rate per thousand per annum now stands at 103·39 as compared with 108·20. This is still a great deal in excess of the average at this period of year, which is but 32·77. The fatal cases of bubonic fever during the past fortnight have fluctuated. Last week they fell from 845 to 745. In the seven days now reported upon they have risen to 778; fever of other descriptions having fallen from 309 to 300. Mandvie and Chuckla, the districts where the pestilence originated, continue practically free from it, and the spread to the suburban districts continues. Byculla last week had a hundred fatal cases. In the week just ended it had but 73, whilst Mahim's figures have gone up to 62; Parel having fifty-six, and Mazagon, Tardeo, and Worli upwards of forty each. Not one of the thirty-two districts into which the seven wards are sub-divided can boast of immunity in the past seven days—this being the first week in which each and everyone has had fatal cases. South Fort, it is true, had but one and the Esplanade and Bhuleshwar two each, but twenty-two other divisions had double figures. Under the heading "Non-resident and unknown" no less than 106 fatal cases of pestilence are recorded. It is an extremely unsatisfactory kind of heading, which might be given a more lucid explanation, and it would doubtless save confusion if such deaths were recorded under the districts in which they occurred. The classified list shows that twelve members of the Jain community died of bubonic fever, thirty Brahmins, one Lingaet, one Bhatia, 638 Hindus, twenty-nine Mussulmans, eighteen Parsees, one Jew, forty-six Native Christians, and two Europeans. No fatal cases occurred among Eurasians, Negro-Africans or Buddhists. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from affections of the respiratory organs, but an increase of twenty-five in the deaths certified to have resulted from phthisis, whilst fifty-five as compared with sixty-nine deaths are put down as from old age and debility. There has been an increase in the fatal cases of measles, but apart from fevers of all varieties the deaths from various causes have been lower than is ordinarily the case in February. The column which shows the week's reported births bears a striking contrast to the returns of past reports; whereas the total of the corresponding week of last year was 240 with 271 on the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years, the number of births in the week ended Tuesday evening was but 49.

THE history of Baluchistan in 1895-96 was devoid of the interest that attaches to events of a striking or dramatic character. It is to be feared that the steady pressure of civilised methods of administration is stifling the romantic and picturesque elements of the Baluch highlanders. Sir James Brown, who has since died, held charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan throughout the year. The Annual Report, which has just been issued, has been submitted by Mr. J. A. Crawford, Revenue Commissioner and officiating Agent. Near the close of 1895, Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Earl Spencer and staff, visited Quetta and went over the Fort arsenal, and mobilisation stores, and then returned by Karachi to Bombay. Sir John Poynder, M.P., and Mr. Beckett, M.P., not only visited Quetta, but made a tour through the districts of Baluchistan. General Lockart, Commanding the Forces in the Punjab, visited Quetta, and went with Sir James Brown to the frontier port and temporary terminus of the railway at Chaman. External relations had reference chiefly to questions arising out of the demarcation of boundaries, which have given rise to some apparently rather difficult questions which the Government of India have not always been able to answer offhand. It was necessary to apply to the Supreme Government as to the general policy to be observed with regard to the claims of trans-frontier tribesmen to lands situated in our territory. No orders had been received at the close of the year. Sometimes the roads cross and recross the boundary, and traders have been harassed by the demands of the Amir's revenue officers whenever they step into his Highness' dominions. The Government of India "invited" the attention of the Amir to this inconvenience, and apparently with good effect, for no complaints are now received. The Afghan authorities have, however, established a large number of forts varying in strength from ten to fifteen men along the Zhob frontier. On the other hand, in March 1896, the Malik Shahabudin of the Sulleman Khel sent across the border a verbal message to the Political Agent in Zhob stating that he was much troubled in consequence of the number of troops sent into the country by the Amir, and offering if the Agent would assist him to come over into British territory. Receiving no encouragement he promptly set out for Kabul with a large number of sheep and goats for the Amir. Some sections of this powerful Sulleman Khel tribe gave the Agent cause for anxiety from time to time by adopting a defiant attitude which made it necessary to keep a close watch on their movements. The counsels of the peaceful majority prevailed, and there was no raiding. Proposals have been submitted by Captain Archer and Mr. Gee for establishing some practical method of dealing with their restless neighbours, but they were still under consideration when the year closed.

A CORRESPONDENT who addressed us a short time ago on the necessity of subsoil drainage for those parts of the city which are flat and water-logged, now makes another practical suggestion. The Health Department, it must be said, is not unmindful of the existence of this evil, for efforts are being made to remedy it by pumping the water by means of windmills out of the soil, but our correspondent suggests another method of doing this and at the same time improving the nature of the soil permanently—that is by planting along the road sides and in open spaces certain kinds of trees—in the water-logged localities especially, which while absorbing moisture will also absorb the organic and inorganic elements in the soil. The Albizzia proscera and the rain tree of Peru (Inga Saman, known also as Pithecolobium Saman) and the Eucalypti would be very useful for this purpose. The first two trees flourish in the Konkan, and are excellent shade bearers also, not being deciduous, while of the eucalyptus it is doubtful whether it will thrive in this part of India. The blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), as it is called, flourishes in the Nilgheries and in Northern India, and it may be seen also in Italy and the South of France. It is known to take up half its weight again of water from the soil in a very short time—a quality which has rendered it so well known and so valuable for planting in swampy and feverish localities. The eucalyptus and the other two trees might be planted in Byculla and Kamatipura, and other places along the road sides as an experiment instead of the Banyan, which is so popular in Bombay as a roadside tree. No doubt, the latter is an excellent shade giver; but this is not all that is required. Seeds of the rain tree can be obtained from Dr. King, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and we dare say he can also supply seeds of the Albizzia and Eucalyptus. Experiments made by planting the albizzia and the rain tree on salt land in Bengal, where not even a weed would grow, showed that in less than five years they rendered the soil perfectly sweet and capable of cultivation. Our correspondent, who is well acquainted with the subject on which he writes, recommends that the Mahomedan burial-grounds be planted thickly with these trees.

THE Infanticide Bill, which was considered in detail at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, was hung up for the third reading, which will be proposed at the next meeting. There is no urgency in regard to the Bill, and there is a certain convenience in having a Bill always on hand, so that an opportunity may be given for the due exercise of the important and informing function of interpellation. Questions can only be put at meetings held for the purpose of making laws. If there are no laws to make on their cadet question, then the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and some of his more inquiring colleagues might as well resign their seats in the Council.

THE Madras Government are lending the Government of Bombay the services of two Civilians to be Judges: one at Dharwar, in place of Mr. M. T. Hamilton; and one as Assistant Judge at Bijapur with full powers, in place of Mr. Fawcett, who has just been appointed Under-Secretary in the General Department. The defection of judges in this Presidency is very serious just now.

THE deputation of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to H. E. the Governor fixed for yesterday afternoon has been adjourned until at 4 p.m., to-day, at the Council Hall, when the members of the Chamber generally are invited to attend.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation Mr. W. R. Hamilton retired from his candidature for the Deputy Commissionership and Mr. DuBoulay, I.C.S., was appointed on the motion of Mr. Dharamsey for a period of six months. A proposal to give a grant of Rs. 5,000 toward the Parel Government House Hospital was negatived by a small majority in favour of Dr. Bahadhurji's amendment to the effect that the consideration of the grant be deferred till the receipt of the report from the Commissioner showing the circumstances under which the Convalescent Hospital was started, on lives it was to be run; and what were to be the equipments of the hospital and its staff?

IN order to meet the convenience of passengers by homeward bound mail steamers the P. and O. Company have arranged with the leading Indian railways, that passengers can take their tickets at the starting station in advance, up to a limit of three days before they intend to travel, and book their luggage which can be sent off by mail train in advance. The free allowance will be given on the luggage booked in advance and charge will be made on all luggage taken with the passenger except the wraps and handbag necessary for the journey. The luggage booked in advance will be delivered at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

IT is officially notified on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the firm of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie a d Company, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Reverend C. H. Badham, B. A., on return from furlough, is to act as Chaplain of Ghorepuri. The Reverend P. S. Grove, B. A., on being relieved at Ghorepuri, is to do duty at Khandalla.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. MCCALMAN M. D., Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MR. F. T. HUTCHINSON, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for one year and eight months.

MR. W. F. O'DONOGHUE, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Hutchinson or until further orders.

THE services of Colonel C. W. Godfrey have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. J. GHOSAL, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. H. SEALY's lien on his British appointment has been suspended, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris has been appointed to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

MR. E. VAN DER STRAATEN, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, has been allowed by the Secretary of State six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 23 was 1,650, giving a death-rate of 103·39 per annum per thousand as against 34·86 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1,078 died from fevers, of which 778 showed bubonic symptoms; 11, small-pox; 12, measles; 1, leprosy; 129, phthisis; 23, diseases of the nervous system; 139, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 41, dysentery; 16, still-born; 55, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 62; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 963; Hindu out caste, 146; Mussalman, 321; Parsee, 34; Jew 2; Native Christian, 67; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races 2. The total number of births was 49 as against 240 the corresponding period of last year, and 271 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The views of Germany and Great Britain in the Cretan question have become reconciled through the mediation of Austria, and it has been agreed to hand both to Turkey and Greece a joint declaration in favour of autonomy for Crete with a Christian Governor and under the Sultan's suzerainty.

The Porte is to be notified by the Powers that they have undertaken the reorganisation of the island of Crete.

It is expected that the Turkish troops and officials will then be withdrawn, and the Greeks be requested to evacuate the island and recall their fleet.

LANDING OF GREEK TROOPS IN CRETE.

Six hundred Greek troops with cannon have landed in the Province of Candia.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 20th instant, arrived here, at 10-30 a. m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, the Hon. Mr. Woodburn, replying to a question of the Hon. Mr. Charlu, said the papers referred to by the hon. member formed part only of a lengthy correspondence between the Government of India, the principal local Governments, and H. M.'s Secretary of State, regarding certain matters connected with the assessment of land revenue. In the course of the correspondence various proposals were put forward by the several Governments that took part in it, some of which were formally approved, while others were condemned. The Government of India did not, however, think it advisable to publish any portion of the correspondence. In disposing of the matter in the question, the Secretary of State did not in any way express his disapproval of the previous declarations and pledges on the part of the Madras Government on the subject of the settlement of land revenue in that Presidency, since he did not discuss any such declaratin or pledges, and no order was issued by the Secretary of State to communicate the despatch of the 8th January, 1885, to the Madras Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Reformatory Schools' Bill.

The Obsolete Enactments Bill was next passed, but Sir Thoby Prinsep took the opportunity to suggest that when the Act is repealed the Repealing Act should be published in the Code if it was intended that the Code should be a guide to Judicial officers. He thought it was the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers to consolidate the Acts during his tenure of office; an intention which could have his sympathy and support.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, replying, said the Codes did not supply the place of consolidation. He hoped more atttention would be paid to consolidation, and that with the assistance of the members of the Council they will be able to consolidate a great many of the repealed Acts, so that the old Acts may be swept away from the Statute Book.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn introduced the Bill to Amend the Indian Emigration Act of 1883, the object of which was to amend Section 102, Act 21 of 1883, so as to make it possible for the Governor-General in Council by a notification in the "Gazette of India" to declare that the departure of a native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in any country for labour in which such persons are recruited exclusively through the agency of the Government of the Straits Settlements is not emigration within the meaning of that enactment.

Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce the Bill to enable the local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies. He said the Bill arose out of the present circumstances in connection with the suppression of the plague and the demand for relief to the famine-stricken sufferers; which two circumstances resulted in throwing upon Municipalities and local bodies a very considerable expenditure. He said the Bill will have a retrospective effect, and asked that it be made applicable to loans already made. He referred to the case of the Kurrachee Municipality, and said that if there were any other such cases the Bill would apply to them also.

The motion was agreed to.

Sir James Westland also introduced the Bill to facilitate the introduction as legal tender in Bhopal of the British India rupee. He said arrangement had been made by which her Highness the Begum would practically give up native coinage in her own dominions, and she undersook that the British India rupee should be circulated, and exclusively circulated within her own dominions, and Government on their part undertook to receive the Bhopal rupees circulated within that territory, and to issue only British coinage in their place. The Bill would authorize the Head Commissioner of Currency to issue rupees from his reserve to facilitate the exchange of the current coin of the Government of India into Bhopal. Her Highness was going to suppress the coin in the Bhopal State in order that commercial advantage might accrue to her State. This action of hers deserves to be highly commended. The Bill contained two limitations: one that the amount should not be more than 150 lakhs; the other that the Bill be limited for six months only.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 25.

There were twelve cases and nine deaths in the city, one in the cantonment and suburban limits, and three in the plague hospital.

Dr. Beveridge, who has experience of the last Hong-Kong plague, arrived yesterday, and visited the plague hospitals to-day. Dr. Barry who is also deputed by Government arrived this evening.

Plague which broke out in his Highness Aga Khan's house on Tuesday last has up to date fatally attacked three men. The suburban Municipality have taken great measures. Several of the Aga's servants left for Loni this evening. Mr. Lamb, Collector, has returned from the district, and will remain in Poona to assist the officials.

Some dead rats were found in the Christian school at Bhowam Peith. The school is attended by 120 boys and girls, and they were immediately removed to the city plague sheds.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	29 3-4

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

FURTHER MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 25.

Mr. Williams, First Assistant Resident, recorded evidence, to-day, in the Whittaker case. Mr. Lowndes, barrister, with Mr. Crawford, solicitor, were present on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused, who, being present in person, was unrepresented.

Francis, the butler said, in reply to Mr. Lowndes, that he had never seen Mrs. Whittaker taking medicines. He remembered Mrs. Templeton going to Wadi on one occasion, when neither the accused nor Mrs. Whittaker went with her. After this a sealed cover containing cross-interrogatories was opened, and the questions put to witness, who replied. Mr. F. Crawford asked him where Mrs. Whittaker got her child from. He said he did not know. He was not questioned on any other subject. He told the two pleaders that Mr. Crawford had asked him about the child, and when he said he knew nothing about it, Mr. Crawford told him he was lying. Witness said he was not in custody of the Moglai police when he with others was seated behind the court-house during the hearing of the case. He was at liberty to see and speak to anyone at the time.

The water-woman, sweeper-woman, and mehter are still in the same house as they have always been. The house belongs to a Moglai hakim. He refused to go to Bombay to give evidence. He said he saw Sarvar Jung and Mahboob War Jung go in and out of Mrs. Whittaker's room, but could not suggest any improper intimacy having occurred between them and Mrs. Whittaker, as he did not see what was going on inside the room when the purdah was down.

THE INDIAN AMINE FUND.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Subscriptions to the Famine Fund up to this evening amount to Rs. 49,15,693, including further instalments from the Mansion House fund of eight lakhs.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS F. R. Patch, W F T Carrie, and L L Hepper are permanently appointed to the Native Mountain Artillery.

CAPTAIN H. M. CAMPBELL, L. Batterry, R H A has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, and posted to Secunderabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C.E. RICH, R. A., has been posted to the Royal Horse Artillery in India and will command the R. H. A. Umballa.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. B. TYLER, R. A., succeeds Major-General Lewes as Inspector-General of Artillery in India on the 28th March next.

COLONEL H. R. SHELLEY, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, proceeds home next month on leave on resignation of his appointment.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS A. S. HOLME and B. W Mainprise, R.E., have been posted to the P. W. Punjab Irrigation Branch, for famine relief duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. P. Owen recently promoted from the 74th Field Battery, has been posted to the Indian Establishment and appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Mooltan.

THE following are the programme dates of the hired transport Dunera which makes the last voyage this trooping season:—Leave Southamton 24th February, arrive Bombay 17th March; leave Bombay 27th March, arrive Southampton 17th April.

THE following appointments have been made:—4th B. C.—Second-Lieutenant J. L. Smith from 10th B. I. to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 1st Madras Pioneers.—Second-Lieutenant E. S. Gale, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Lieutenant D. G. Peart, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been placed under orders to proceed to Kamptee to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate there.

A MHOW correspondent writes:—The departure of the troops for Camp of instruction has been deferred until the 1st proximo. The general idea is that the Nerbuda river is the frontier between two hestile States, and that the southern State has taken the initative and is advancing on Mhow, the Capital of the Northern State. At the conclusion of the manœuvres the northern and southern forces will concentrate at Melandi on 5th March, and carry out the annual field firing in the vicinity.

THE following officers of the Army Medical Staff have been placed under orders for duty in this country and are posted to the commands noted:—Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Major A. A. Pechell, vice Surgeon-Major S. J. Rennie tour-expired, and Surgeon-Captain J. Fayrer, vice Surgeon-Captain G. S. McLaughlin, tour-expired. Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Major F. J. Jencken, vice Surgeon-Major J. F. Brodie, tour-expired. Surgeon-Lieutenant W. S. Harrison, vice Surgeon-Major H. O. Trevor, tour-expired.

A "PRIVATE SOLDIER" writes to us suggesting that the 20th June might be celebrated by the following concession to the British Army in India:—"That every private soldier who has six years service in India and in possession of two G. C. Badges should be allowed six months furlough to Europe on extension of service to 12 years. The reason why I have suggested this idea is this. That there are hundreds of private soldiers in the service who would extend their period of service if they could only get home for a short time to Europe. They would be sure to come back again at the expiration their furlough for fear of lossing their deferred pay. I believe it is proposed by the War Officer to make an addition to the Army, then why not have fully trained oldiers of 7 years, than to have to enlist 'specials?'" Why indeed

THE APATANANG EXPEDITION.

WE have already briefly announced the return of Mr. McCabe, Inspector-General of Police, Assam and Political Officer of the Apatanang Expedition, to North Lakhimpur. The expeditionary force was composed of 30) sepoys of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, under Captain Row, with Lieutenant Norrie, Dr. Levinton and Mr Muspratt, District Superintendent of Police. The object of the expedition was to effect the release of three Miris who had been carried off by a marauding party of Apatanangs from the house of Podu, a Miri residing within the inner line and on the confines of the Kadam tea estate in North Lakhimpur. Podu and his son were murdered at the time of the raid. The expedition, which started on the 1st February, met with complete success. The captives were recovered, the offending villages punished and the release secured of six captive Daphlas belonging to a village outside British territory but in friendly relations with us The expeditionary force had to depend entirely on Daphla and Miri carriers, over whom we have absolutely no control, and the difficulties experienced in managing them were of no ordinary nature. No force has hitherto penetrated the Apatanang country which lies to the northeast of the Daphal hills, the only Europeans who have visited it being Mr. Crowe of the Kadam tea estate, Captain Dunne of the Intelligence Department, and the late Otto Ehlers, who was robbed of all his baggage and summarily turnedout. The route for three marches was over builders along the bed of the Ranagandi, precipices in the gorge shaving to be surmounted by means of bamboo ladders. From thence a range eigth thousand feet in height had to be crossed and a descent made to the Pangi river. A second range of seven thousand feet had then to be negotiated, and after crossing several small streams and spurs the Apatanang country was reached. This country consists of a well watered plateau having 1,30) feet elevation. The plateau, which is ten miles in length, is laid out in terraces artificially irrigated, and magnificent paddy crops are obtained. Primroses, daphne, wild strawberries, raspberries and currants abound, and every small hill is laid out with plantations of pines and dwarf bamboos. The Apatanangs, who possess about four thousand houses, are allied in race to the Abor Daphlas, but are especially distinguished from the latter by their custom of wearing cane tails dyed red. They maintain direct communication with Tibet. Owing to the difficulties of transport no tents could be carried, and officers were limited to one coolie each. It rained every day, and although every one suffered severely from the cold and wet the force returned in splendid health and condition. The Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner of Assam have telegraphed their congratulations on the complete success of the expedition.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Wanshin.

Cable Assab Massauah, interrupted. Telegrams between Assab and Massauah are transported by boat.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

HERE is a Waring which reaches me from the Cape. It shows, among other things, the necessity of a Bureau for women's work which shall have its branches everywhere. It appears that a "number"—the letter says "a number," noun of multitude signifying many—of fully qualified governesses have been lately sent out by a certain emigration society to South Africa, in the hope, or with the promise, that they will find good places, and do well, out there. Many of them held Cambridge certificates, and, of course, looked forward to obtaining work on the ordinary conditions of teaching for five hours a day. The colonials, however, do not understand the full inwardness of Cambridge certificates; they mean by a governess, not so much a lady of great and varied attainments, but rather what we call a nursery governess. Mind, I do not blame the colonial people a bit. What they mean by a governess is not what we mean by a governess; that is all. It is only a pity that the society did not first arrive at the real facts, before sending out the ladies. What happens, it now appears, is this: When one of these new arrivals takes a place, she finds that she must rise between five and six—no hardship, this, in a hot climate; that she must bathe the children, see to breakfast, and do various household duties. From 9 a. m. till lunch she teaches the children—generally all the afternoon as well. Any spare moments that may occur are demanded for cooking and mending; sometimes for baking, too, which is a hot job in South Africa, flushing the cheeks and heating the temper to boiling-over point. In the evening, after the children have been bathed and put to bed, the governess sits down, not to rest, or to read, or to what she pleases, but to mend and make for the household. I give this information for what it is worth. If it is exaggerated let us hear a more accurate statement. In any case I do not blame the Afrikander; I only blame the people who allow ladies to go out to such work in ignorance. Those who think of going to South Africa will do well at least to inquire into the conditions of life there before they commit themselves to the voyage.

Here is a pleasant little note on Oliver Goldsmith which I owe to a correspondent. She says, "Not only has Goldsmith's birthplace been destroyed, but Lissoy also, the place to which his father removed when Oliver was but two years old. The picture of it which appears in Waller's illustrated "Goldsmith" seems fairly accurate and corresponds with a little painting lent me the other day. And this is the story of the painting. About thirty-five years ago the statue of Goldsmith in front of Trinity College, Dublin, was unveiled by Lord Carlisle, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At that time there was living in St. Bridget's Almshouses in Dublin an old lady. Mrs. Walshe by name, who was a great grand niece of Oliver Goldsmith. One Sunday she noticed in church two children—boy and girl—and asked the clergyman who the pretty boy was, saying that he reminded her strongly of her former friend Miss Homan. The 'pretty boy' turned out to be her old friends' great grandson. Then the old lady sat down and painted from memory a picture of Lissoy and St. John's—the latter the residence in 1837 of Oliver Goldsmith Hodson. She could not afford to buy colours, but just tinted them with juices of flowers. These two pictures she gave the children."

The quickest journey on record from London to Edinburgh before the making of roads is that of Robert Carey, who rode the distance in sixty-eight hours, that is to say, at the rate of six miles an hour. He conveyed the news of Queen Elizabeth's death to James, riding off as soon as that event happened, without waiting for anyone, and followed in a much more leisurely and dignified manner by the official messengers. One would like particulars of that great ride. How many horses did he ride? Had he provided relays beforehand in anticipation of the event? Was he alone all the time? Did he stop to sleep? A man could hardly ride for sixty-eight hours on end without rest of some kind. If we allow him two stoppages of four hours each for sleep, without counting those for changing horses, we make the distance done at the rate of seven miles an hour, taken during most of the journey and wherever the road allowed at a gallop. In 1768, or thereabouts, the news of a certain bankruptcy in London, which very much affected the Scotch, was received in Edinburgh in about forty hours after it happened; this means a speed of ten and a half miles an hour, a clear gain of four miles and a half in the hour. The fact indicates a very considerable improvement in the road. It is not clear how the news was carried; probably by horseback, then there must have been relays; it is not credible that the Great North Road would have allowed a vehicle to travel at ten miles an hour.

I have received two more begging letters, each one couched in terms more pathetic than its predecessors. One of them, certainly, would draw tears from a stone. I think it must have been with a begging letter that Moses smote the rock. The tale of woe is so piteous; the accumulation of misfortunes so terrible; let us draw the cheque—haste to the Post Office—alleviate this distress at once. Stay; we shall lose no time if first we send the letters to the Charity Organisation Society. Alas! By return post we get the intelligence that, like the others which came before them, these, too, are written by professional begging letter writers. One of them has been in prison; the other has the rare gift of becoming in turns, or all at once—think of that!—father with afflicted wife and starving children; mother with afflicted father and helpless children; daughter with an aged mother to support; or woman with a bedridden sister on her hands. Perhaps, dear readers you think that I make too much, and speak too often, of the begging letter writter; but one cannot speak too often of this scoundrel; this wretch who trades upon love and pity, and turns those tender passions into jealousy and suspicion. Ask yourself, the next time that one of these missives reaches you, why you are selected as a likely person to give money? Also, why you should give money to a stranger? If you will not send the letter to the C.O.S., send it to the parish clergy, who will probably know something about him. Find out if you can the true record of the creature; find out why his family do not help him; find out why he has not gone to the Vicar; find out why he has not received assistance from some of the many institutions for the desrving and the unfortunate. In a word, since things are so bad with him, why he does not go into the refuge which you, as a ratepayer, have provided for him. One would not, surely, stem the flow of charity; but the help of the poor is not really a casual dole; it is advice, watching, assistance, sympathy—in a word, personal service is the only way of really helping the poor. There are times, it is true, of real suffering; of impending death; when to alleviate the misery even of a rogue—even, to go an extreme length, of a begging letter impostor—may be a real charity. For my own part, the only reason why I regret the abolition of flogging is because in the good old times all impostors, frauds, sturdy rogues, and people who dry up the fount of charity, were whipped through the parish by the "head-borough"—a functionary whom I always picture to myself as sternly, with the dread implement of office, driving before him a wretch whose punishment was richly deserved. But these sentiments must be suppressed.

When were turnips first introduced into this country as a matter of food? I put this question because a certain self-constituted critic writes to me on the subject, and, quoting an authority who shall be nameless, informs me that I am quite wrong in saying that turnips were a common form of vegetable food in the seventeenth century. I have now, therefore, spent half the morning in looking up the question, in order to verify or correct my own statements. The point is interesting. There is plenty of evidence that the turnip was cultivated here early in the seventeenth century. I have myself documentary evidence that it was freely used in English households later in the century. There is proof in literature that it was grown and used as an article of food by the French in the fourteenth century; in addition, the water in which it was boiled was then believed to possess medical qualities. It was also well known to the Romans. Pliny gives plain directions as to its cultivation. I cannot possibly believe that so wholesome and so pleasant a root, so well known in ancient Rome and in France, should not have been brought across the Channel in the middle ages, if not during the Roman occupation. The reason why it is not mentioned in the *manus* of the fourteenth century, for instance, which exist in plenty, is probably the fact that the made dishes, of which the dinners principally consisted, contained quantities of vegetables, some of which are named, but not all; in some of these we find "long words," meaning vegetables set down as a separate dish. As regards the poorer class, I think it improbable that they used the turnip habitually. When the Black Death so greatly increased the wages and the standard of comfort of the working man, he stepped out of his old diet, which used to consist principally of peas and beans made into very disagreeable bread; as soon as he got better pay he began to ask for better food. He would have nothing but "gross chere," fresh meat in summer, and salted meat in winter; of vegetables he used only those with the stronger taste, such as leek, garlic, and onion. Since, however, it is is quite certain that the turnip was used and grown by the Romans in ancient times; by the French in the thirteenth or fourteenth century; by the English in the seventeenth century; it is equally certain that it was known to the English of an earlier period. The communications between England and Normandy; England and Gascony; England and Guienne, were easy, constant, and very wide, extending over all but the working classes. We may be very sure that whatever was good to eat and drink was freely borrowed and freely lent.

There has been a great deal written and said, of late, on the subject of criticism and reviewing. I have myself ventured to state what I think upon the subject. My views are practically the same as those of Professor Saintsbury, who wants fewer reviews and more criticism. I maintain that it is all a question for the Literary Editor. If he likes, he can fill his columns with little paragraphs of smart praise or flippant fault finding. But these paragraphs have no effect upon the circulation of the book; they do not help or instruct the author; they do not guide the public; they do not advance literature. We want criticism, not smart paragraphs. A few papers, it is true, give criticism, and I think that this fact ought to have been acknowledged. Where, however, is an Editor to find critics? They do not grow on every bush; the true, finished, competent critic must be trained and educated; he should be a scholar; he should be a man of taste—this is a quality that is born with one, and cannot be taught; he must be of wide modern reading. Again, even when such a man has been secured, his powers must be displayed in criticism, or critical papers, detached and separate, and of such a length as to show that the writer is serious. A "Literary Editor" asked, in the course of the correspondence, if a man was expected to spend his time in looking for good work among all the rubbish sent to a paper? I was astonished to see this question, because, first of all, there are a certain number of writers in every branch of literature who would at once be laid aside for consideration; next, ninety-nine out of a hundred of the rest can be thrown aside as totally unworthy of criticism after an inspection of a few moments only.

All this talk is, no doubt, very true, and may be very useful; but there remains for the author a more useful kind of criticism still. It is the common talk. Says A. to B, "have you read such and such a book? It is charming. I read it myself the other day with the greatest delight." Then B. reads it and says to C., "Do order this book from the library. It is really delightful." At the club, at dinners, wherever people are gathered together, where two or three are assembled, this talk goes on. Now, believe me, this talk it is which makes or mars a book, not the laboured and scholarly criticism, not the flippant "slating," not the futile paragragh which shows that the reviewer has not read the book. Give me the recommendation of one to the other. "Have you read a book called so-and-so? Read it! Read!! Read it!!!"

Once I was dining at a restaurant not a hundred miles, to use the old phrase, from Regent-street. At the next table were two young fellows. Said one to the other: "I say, old man, I'm ever so much obliged to you for recommending me to read so-and-so." He named a novel by myself, just out. "It's ripping." Then I sat up, smiling. Here was glory. "Waiter," I cried. "A pint of champagne!" But the other made answer, slowly: "I didn't recommend the book. I tried to read the beastly stuff, and couldn't." I fell back in the chair. I countermanded the order. "Waiter," I said. "Not champagne this evening. A pint of cold water. Please pour it down my back." So ended a dream of glory. Afterwards, I remembered and reflected that the first young man—a true critic, no doubt, one of the few men who are born to appreciate genius, a soul capable of being moved by the novelist—had been recommended to read the book, and was recommending others. As for the second man, there was a *je ne scais quoi* about his looks which made one distrust him. He appreciate anything? Nonsense! However, the damp and chill of that cold water remained.

Now here is a table never before drawn up, which will at least serve to show you what a personal recommendation may mean. Suppose one single recommender only; he recommends the book to six others, of whom four like it and recommend it each to six others, and so on. Each person keeps it a week. We have, therefore, in thirteen weeks, or three months, the following results—you may work out the sum for yourself—very nearly 20,000,000 of people recommended to read the book; and more than 16,000,000 of these belong to the last week. This, my friends—this personal recommendation—is which makes or mars a book. The figures appear extravagant? That is because you do not realise the enormous field now covered by current literature, or the vast importance of the public library.

BOMBAY BURIAL-GROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nearly twenty years ago an influential and highly educated Frenchman, after being shown over Bombay, its Towers of Silence, burial and burning-grounds, pinjrapole, and other curious "crying evils" appertaining to caste prejudices, wrote: "Je m'explique difficilement comment l'administration Anglaise peut tolerer, au centre d'une grande ville, un pareil foyer d'infection." At a time when there is a tendency, particularly in England, to blame the authorities of the day, it is only fair to bear in mind that not one but many successive administrations tolerated and so incurred responsibility for the existing state of things. They have hitherto trusted to "Nusseeb" and the "Bombay Doctor," namely, the westerly breeze from the sea, but like other Bombay doctors that particular one has now perhaps too much to attend to in practising the healing art over a hopelessly contaminated area. Your leading article of to-day is well timed, and doubtless, among other most perplexing questions, which have arisen, the disposal of the infected dead will not, cannot be lost sight of.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 23. UBIQUE.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* thus refers to the visit to Surat by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy while on circuit:—"Even the accursed plague of Bombay has its good side, and it is this: that it has brought together in Surat persons, friends and relatives whom we would not have seen together otherwise. Mr. Justice Candy's visit to the courts of Surat for inspection was in the same way a result of the terrible fever raging in Bombay. Even under normal circumstances there is not a very heavy amount of work to be done by the judges of the Bombay High Court. Now pratically there is little or no work on the original side, and it therefore made the Hon'ble Justices of the High Court alive to one of their most importent but neglected functions of inspecting the subordinate courts of the Precidency. In due course of procedure, therefore, were Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy deputed to the work of going round to inspect the subordinate courts of the Dekkan and Gujerat respectively. We know the circumstances under which Mr. Justice Jardine abruptly left his delegated work. Mr. Justice Candy after inspecting the courts of Ahmedabad, &c., came over to Surat and left it on Friday last."

BOMBAY RACES.

THE attendance, yesterday, was poor, but the racing was without doubt the best witnessed during the three days. Fields were small throughout, and the finishes very close. H. E. Lady Sandhurst, with Dr. Martin and Major Owen, witnessed the racing, but H. E. the Governor did not put in an appearance, being detained elsewhere. Backers on the whole had a good time of it, and were able to get back a little of their money. The first race of the day, the Stud Stakes, owing to lack of starters, ended in a W.O. for Major Brigg's horse, General, and a selling race was substituted, run at the end of the afternoon. The Stewards' Purse produced a field of three, of which Forest Lodge was the most fancied, but he again disappointed his supporters, and was placed second, running a dead-heat with Phelwan for that place; Hero winning a short head. The Bedouin Stakes proved a good thing for Almonium. In the Zoroastrian Purse, Macaroon beat Latimer, who was fancied by the knowing ones. The Second Dealers' Plate resulted in a canter home for Robinson, who was backed down to three to one on. The upset of the afternoon came in the fifth race, the Grand Stand Plate, when Taiseer, well ridden by Gibbs, beat Chorister. The Band of the 23rd Bombay Infantry discoursed sweet music between the races. Details are appended.

THE STUD STAKES.—Distance—1 mile, Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 150, and the third horse Rs 75. For all Country-breds. Weight—For age raised 14lbs. Penalties—Winner: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice. 10lbs.; oftener, 1st. Allowences—Maidens, 7lbs.; Bombay C.-B.'s, 7lbs. Condition—Four horses in separate interests must start, or the stakes will be reduced to half.

Major Brigg's ch cb geld General	W O

1ST RACE.—"The Stewards' Purse." Distance—7 furlongs Rs. 1,300, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. For all Galloways 13-3 and under, weight—Handicap.

Messrs S A W and Johnson's b w geld Hero, 7st 7lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 10st, Robinson	dead heat.
Mr D D's b a gal Phelwan, 8st 4lbs, Greenbelgh	

Betting: 6 to 4 on Forest Lodge; 2 to 1 against Hero; 3 to 1 Phelwan.

To a good start Phelwan jumped off with the lead, which he retained to the bend, where Hero came to the front and after a desperate race won by a short head from Phelwan and Forest Lodge, who ran a dead heat for 2nd place. Time—1min. 37secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Bedouin Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 150, and the third horse Rs. 75. For all Arabs that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 Weight—For age. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs.; oftener, 1st. Horses that have won an aggregate of Rs. 2,500 since 30th April, 1894, 7lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.; Galloways, 5lbs.

Mr D D's b a h Almonium, Greenhalgh	1
Mr J B's ch a h Dick Turpin'Robinson	2
Mr Hakim Mahomed Maswood's g a gal Delhi, Native	3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Almonium; 6 to 4 against Dick Turpin; 4 to 1 Delhi.

Almonium jumped off with the lead, and was never headed, winning a head from Dick Turpin.

3rd RACE.—The Zoroastrian Pusre." Distance—6 furlongs. About Rs. 600, presented by a few Parsee Gentlemen of Bombay, and Rs. 700, from the Fund out of which the second house to receive Rs. 200 and the horse to receive Rs. 100. For all horses that have not won a race value Rs. 1,500. Weight—Handicap.

Mr B A Davur's b aus geld Macaroon, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer 8st 7lbs Greenhalgh	3
Mr D R P's br aus geld Ray 7st Heroo	3
Mr A Satar's b aus geld Pausanius, 10st C B Mahomed	0
Capt the Hon'ble H G Heneage's br aus m Rima, 8st 7lbs Robinson	0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Latimer; 2 to 1 against Macaroon; 6 to 1 the others.

Roy made all the running to distance closely followed by Macaroon and Latimer. At the bend Macaroon and Latimer came to the front, and after a good race the former won by half-a-length.; Roy 3rd. Time—1 min. 16 1-2 sec.

4th Race. "The Second Dealers' Plate." Distance—1 mile. About Rs. 205, subscribed by Dealers and Rs.1000 added from the Fund, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 203, and third horse Rs. 100. For maiden Arabs landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1896. Weigt—Weight for age. Allowances—Galloways 7lbs. Conditions—Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 11 lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's h a gal Scimitar, 8st 10lbs, Nawab	2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Red Ruby 8st 10lbs, C B Mahomed	3
Mr D R P's ch a gal Shariff, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh	0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Kohinoor; 2 to 1 against Red Ruby and Sheriff; 5 to 1 Scimitar.

Red Ruby was the first to show up from the start, and made hard running to the bend, where he dropped back beaten, and Kohinoor cantered home the easiest of winners from Scimitar, who came 2nd. Time—1min. 56secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plate." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 1,200, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. For Arabs and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Faid bin Sali's b a p Taiseer, 9st 10lbs, Gibbs	1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister, 8st, Ebrahim	2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser, 10st, Heroo	0
Aga S Shah's b a p Success, 9st 9lbs, Nawab	0
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Ringleader, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood, 8st 8lbs, Robinson	0
Mr S A W's g a p Grey Warrior, 8st 7lbs, Mahomed Sanga	0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Ringleader; 2 to 1 Chorister, Grey, Warior, and Success; 3 to 1 Julmood and Taiseer; 4 to 1 the others.

Julmood and Success got left at the start, the rest coming in a bunch to the distance, where Taiseer came away and won easily from Chorister, who was 2nd. Time—1m. 21secs.

6TH RACE.—Selling Race. Distance—½ mile. Rs.500. A Selling Race for all 13-3 Arabs and C.-B.' and 13-2 other classes. Weight—Arabs and C.-B.'s 13-3 and other classes 13-2 above heights entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500st, to carry 105lbs; allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. W. I. Allowance—Maidens Galloways and ponies landed since 1st August, 1886 allowed 6lbs.

Mr Burder's b aus m Willow (Rs 1800), 8st 8lbs, Greenhalgh	1
Mr F C Allen's g a p Sirocco, (Rs 1,500), 8st 7lbs, Robinson	2
Mr Johnsen's g a p Haughty Boy, (Rs 500), 7st 10lbs, Kamad	3
Mr R M Phillip's b a Blood Orange, (Rs 750), 8st 7lbs, Heroo	0
Mr Murray's g a p Memory, (Rs 500), 8st 8lbs, Gibbs	0

Betting: Evens on Willow 5 to 4 against Sirocco 3 to 1 Memory; 4 to 1 Haughty Boy and Blood Orange.

Blood Orange jumped through the starting machine and broke the ropes, which necessitated the use of the flag. At the start Blood Orange led from the others, who ran together. This order was maintained to the bend, where Willow came away and won easily from Sirocco who ran second after a good rase with Haughty Boy. Time 55 secs.

NEW RACES FOR SATURDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.

Wind Up Stakes.—Rs. 500 to winner; Rs. 100 to the second horse—For all horses that have not won Rs. 1,500. Weight: Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 a.m. Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 25 to be in the box by 7 a.m. on Saturday. the 27th instant.

Spencer Plate—Rs. 800 to winner; Rs. 100 to second Horse. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight Handicap (Highest weight 10st. 7lb.) Handicap to be published at 10 a.m. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 25 to be in the box at the Grand Stand at 7 a.m. on Saturday, 27th instant.

General Conditions of the Prospectus apply.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Bombay; Feb. 25.

MARRYAT CUP LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

1st round		2nd round	3rd round	Final,
H R Hume	bye			
J C Brooks	bye			
A K Green				
W C Symes				
F O Wyatt				
P F Fischer				
H Cheetham				
W Reid, Jr.				
C H S Boggs	bye			
W P Pechy	bye			
A J Brooks	bye			

First round to be played off by Tuesday, 2nd March.
Second round to be played off by Thursday, 4th March.
Third round to be played on Friday, 5th March.
Finals to be played on Saturday, 6th March.

AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS' FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 105
The Hon. Pherozesha M. Mehta	Rs. 50

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.

THE Dundee lady's action against Mr. White, formerly Member for Forfarshire, has been settled out of court.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	3	3
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	0	1
	Esplanade	2	1
B	Mandvi	0	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	1	2
	Dongri	4	2
C	Market	3	2
	Dhobi Talao	2	6
	Fanaswadi	3	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	2	0
	Khumbarwada	6	4
D	Khetwadi	0	1
	Girgaum	0	2
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	8	1
	Mahalakshmi	5	2
E	Mazagon	7	11
	Tadwadi	9	1
	Second Nagpada	1	3
	Kamatipura	5	4
	Tardeo	11	2
	Byculla	9	18
	First Nagpada	3	3
F	Parel	7	8
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	7	8
G	Mahim	12	18
	Worli	2	6
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	1
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	15
	St. George's Hospital	0	1
	Servants Hospital	0	1
	J J Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	2
	House of Correction	0	0
	Total	114	134
	Total to date	7,752	6,410

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 244.

The three Austrian doctors who are in Bombay to study the present epidemic have been provided with accommodation in two or three of the rooms at the Elphinstone High School. Their advent caused a scare amongst the schoolboys, who imagined that part of the school was to be utilised as a plague hospital. When the matter was explained to them, they saw that their fears were groundless.

That the general exodus is decreasing from day to day is evident from the fact that only 518 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places. This number is about the same as in ordinary times, and is counterbalanced by arrivals.

Out of the total number of deaths recorded from all causes, yesterday, 129 bodies were burnt, 108 buried, and seven exposed in the Towers of Silence.

Mr. McDonald, an employe of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who was admitted into the Infectious Disease Ward of the St. George's Hospital, on Wednesday, succumbed to the malady yesterday morning. One fresh case was admitted into the hospital. There are at present thirteen patients—seven men, five women, and one child—under treatment.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, five new patients were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, one from Bandora, one from the Fort, and three children, aged four, seven and nine years, belonging to Divecha's family, from Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao. Two patients were discharged as cured, leaving twenty-six patients under treatment. No death occurred.

During the same period twelve patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, eleven died, and six convalescent patients were transferred to Parel Government House Hospital, leaving 88 under treatment.

Four policemen and one ramosee belonging to the Bombay Police Force were attacked with the bubonic fever on Wednesday. One policeman who who had been under treatment for some days past is now cured and has been allowed to go on two months' sick leave.

It is reported at Quetta that a very large number of deaths have recently occurred in Herat from a sickness believed to be another form of the plague, the symptoms of which are intense irritation of the throat, followed by high fever and almost invariably by death.

APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contained notifications of the following appointments:—

Mr. J. Pollen, B.A., LL.D., I.C.S., Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, to be the officer to make valuations of buildings as prescribed by Rule IX. of the Rules issued under Notification of 10th February.

Mr. Playford Reynolds, M. Inst.C.E., to hold a special temporary appointment, of which the pay shall be Rs. 1,760 per mensem, to assist Mr. Pollen in his valuations and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

Surgeon-Captain A. L. Borradaile, A.M.S., to be on special duty under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Surgeon-Captain W. W. O. Beveridge, A.M.S., to be on special duty connected with the plague in Poona.

Surgeon-Lieutenants W. W. Clemensha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., and W. G. Richards, I. M. S., to be on special duty under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

PLAGUE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

A case of plague was discovered in one of the huts in the compound of the Hill bungalow, at Government House, Parel, on Tuesday night. The patient was at once removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, and yesterday Veterinary-Surgeon Mills, in whose charge the bungalow is, had the hut pulled down and destroyed by fire. The Health Department were very prompt in their action. Within two hours of a telephonic message being sent to Dr. Weir, the Inspector of the District was on the spot and rendered every assistance.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC LYMPH.

The Parsees are to the fore in getting themselves inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, among the latest being Messrs. Nanabhoy Dhunjibhoy Banajee, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Jehangir Burjorjee Sanjana, and Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak. The principal Parsee employes of the Manockjee Petit Mill were inoculated at the mill premises by Dr. Rustomjee Kalapesi, of the Jamsetjee Hospital; and after seeing the process, many of the mill-hands expressed a wish to submit themselves to it on another day.

BANDORA STATISTICS.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 17th inst., are as under:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
February,	17th	22	13
"	18th	14	17
"	19th	15	14
"	20th	19	18
"	21st	21	19
"	22nd	19	21
"	23rd	12	9
		122	111
Preceding week		85	77
Reported previously		392	297
Total since outbreak		599	485

The mortality during the week may be thus distributed:—Hill road, 5; Bazaar Road and Bhoiwada, 26; De Monte Street, 1; Nowpada, 2; Chapel Road, 4; Varowda, 6; Chimbai and Kantwadi, 8; Sherli and Rajan, 10; Chuin, 3; Danda, 24; Khar, 15; and Pali, 7;—total 111.

A HINDU DOCTOR ATTACKED.

A correspondent states that Dr. Bhaskerrao, assistant medical officer of the Broach Civil Hospital, is seriously ill with the plague. He had not been out of Broach for some time past, and therefore he is a case which originated in the city itself. A report of the case was made to higher authority by Surgeon-Major Mistree, who is in charge of the hospital. It appears that Dr. Bhaskerrao was attending a

Bhil woman, who came with the plague from Bombay, and was attacked while treating her. He suspected at the moment that he had caught it, and his suspicion has been verified.

THE WATER MELON BANNED.

A correspondent informs us that during the prevalence of the plague in Hongkong the authorities banned the water melon as very deleterious to health, and advised people not to use it. They also advised that no fruits or vegetables were to be used without being boiled, and that those that could not stand the process were to be avoided.

THE SITUATION AT MARMUGAO.

Senhor Luiz Phillippe Do Rezario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, sends us the following communication :—" As it has been falsely reported that the territory of Goa (Portuguese India) has been infected by the bubonic plague, when it is certain that, notwithstanding the daily communication with Bombay, the quarantine in Goa, various other stringent and precautionary measures recommended by the Medical Board and their execution by the authorities have prevented the spread of the epidemic, except the occurrence of a few imported cases in the lazaretos, I think it fit to bring this circumstance to the notice of the public, and that the port of Marmugao is thoroughly clean. The different steam companies might send their vessels to Mormugao to receive cargo and passengers, thus with great advantage avoiding the quarantine in Europe should, they consider it advisable to do so."

THE PLAGUE AT DANDA.

Large numbers of Native Christians, who were compelled by the plague to fly from their homes at Danda, are now encamped in wretched bamboo huts in the open fields on the east side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.	As.
Mr. M. C. Gibb I. C. S.	20	0
Per Mr. Kavasji Hormusji Katrak Freemason's Hall, Karachi	20	0
Per Miss Ashlin through Miss Kimmins	100	0
Per Lieut. Col. W. J. Morse, Bhuj...	34	8

INDIGENOUS CASES AT BHAVNAGAR.

Four indigenous cases of bubonic fever occurred at Wadhwan Camp, in "Swami Narayan Ootara." The place was thoroughly lime-washed and the tiles of the roofs removed. The people living under the same roof were made to vacate the place and segregated,

THE OUTLOOK AT ALIBAG.

Mr. R. L. Gharat writes to us :—The plague threatens to spread in this neighbourhood, and although Government and the Municipal authorities seem to be aware of the situation and have begun to adopt measures to protect large towns from the contagion, the small villages so far appear to be left entirely in the hands of ignorant village officers who little understand the gravity of the situation and who can pretend to very little acquaintance with sanitation. There can be no doubt that hundreds of imported cases of the plague have terminated fatally in the towns and villages of the Bombay Presidency without being reported as such. I learn that several deaths from the plague had taken place in the Alibag taluka before the attention of the authorities had been drawn to the fact. I am also informed that in the town of Alibag itself two suspected cases occurred while the medical officer was away at Matheran last Christmas. In the village of Avas a young man came from Bombay with the fever in November last and died two days after. His mother was attacked a day or two later, and she too succumbed. Her mother and two sisters who had been on a condolence visit to her from a village nearly eight miles distant, went home caught the fever, and died in a day or two. Shortly afterwards, a young man came from Bombay and died here of the plague. During the last two months nearly two hundred persons have come to this village from Bombay. No plague case, however, occurred for some time until a malee, who went to Bombay early this month, brought the fever here and died a few days after. His relatives were ordered to leave the place at once, and the hut in which he lived was burnt down. A few days after this, a young woman, who went to see a relative in a village about six miles off, was attacked there and died the next morning. Her relatives from Avas attended her funeral, and returned the same evening. A boy who had not attended the funeral, but who lived in the neighbourhood of these relatives was attacked the next morning and died on the third day. His brother's wife, a girl of about 14 years of age, caught the fever next day, and is now lying in a precarious condition. She has a gland in one of her armpits. The village officer says that he has reported this case to the Mamlatdar. On inquiries I find that more than 50 cases of the plague imported and indigenous must have proved fatal in the whole taluka.

The Alibag Municipality has erected sheds outside the town for the segregation of persons suffering from the plague. The Mamlatdar, I hear, has ordered the construction of two sheds at Mandwa Bunder and about as many at Rewadanda. I am afraid these precautions will be hardly sufficient to cope with the danger. The appointment of a few medical officers to go round the district and learn everything for themselves on the spot in connection with the various cases is, in my opinion, an absolutely necessary step. The gravity of the situation is indeed much heightened when indigenous cases such as those mentioned above begin to occur in a locality. Neglect or delay in such cases is always dangerous, while prevention is much better than cure.

PRAYERS AT DAMAUN.

On Sunday afternoon last, the whole of the Parsee community of Damaun, at the invitation of Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomji, a merchant, attended on the seashore, and under the direction of Dustur Jamsetji Cursetji Punthaki, who addressed the assembly on the importance of Bombay as a commercial city, having business connections with all the places of the civilized world, and the necessity of praying on its behalf, offered devout prayers for the mitigation of the plague in Bombay. The whole assembly then proceeded as a mark of respect to the residence of their leader, Shet Sorabji Manockji, who is now at his village Burreo, and after making inquiries of Mr. Makooji as to the health of Shet Sorabji and his family, dispersed.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PLAGUE.

The following letter, signed by a number of members of the Chamber of Commerce, was recently sent in to the Chairman.

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Chamber of Commerce, desire to dissociate ourselves from some of the remarks made by the retiring Chairman in his recent speech at the Chamber's Annual meeting and to dissent from the inference deducible from them. Bombay is pre-eminently a commerical city, and its commercial prosperity is inseparably united with the city's healthiness. The present visitation of the plague has paralysed its industries and its trade, and is inflicting exceedingly heavy losses on its merchants and its manufacturers. We cannot, therefore, concur with the retiring Chairman that this is a crisis in the affairs of the city when the Chamber representative as it is of enormous commerical interests both local and European, does better to keep silence. We conceive rather that it is our duty to strengthen the arm of Government by letting it know that, in the initiation of the special measures urgently called for by the existing gravity of the situation, it commands the moral support of many members of this Chamber. We cordialy agree with the retiring Chairman in the commendation he expresses of the untiring work of the Municipal Executive in disinfecting houses and cleaning drains. We cannot, however regard these measures as doing more than touching the fringe of the evil which has to be encountered. The effects of whitewashing, even were it applied to every house in this city—and it is well known that it has not been applied to more than a small proportion of them—are of their nature evanescent. Assuming it adequate for the moment—and the steady advance in mortality from the plague hardly warrants this assumption—the property thus treated will, in a short space of time, relapse into its previous condition. In our opinion it is necessary that measures should be adopted directed to a permanent amelioration of the sanitariness of the city. The healthiness of Bombay has been for some years past steadily declining. Unless the conditions producing that insanitariness are remedied, there can be no security against the recurrence of visitations like the present one. In our opinion, therefore, it behoves both Government and the Municipality to grapple energetically with the situation by means of both special legislation and special organisation directed to that end. We believe that some of the habitations of the people in certain districts of the city are so radically insanitary that it is necessary that they should be entirely swept away and rebuilt. It is essential, in our opinion, that the Municipal Act should be so amended as to preclude the possibility of tenements so dangerous to the health of the city being erected in future. The completion of a drainage scheme, the control of the water-supply, and the removal of the town sweepings are also matters vital to the improvement of local sanitation. We think that Government should take such steps as to insure these important works being carried out in a prompt and adequate way. The closing of the intramural burying grounds we also regard as a matter of most urgent importance. We cannot accept the objection that there is no power to make these reforms. Government has such power and if precedents are required we may instance the case of Naples. In 1884 and 1885 that great port was overwhelmed with an outbreak of cholera not less disastrous in the death and ruin wrought by it than the present visitation of the plague here. The insanitary "purlieux" of the city in which this pestilence was bred have since been destroyed and rebuilt, and numerous other sanitary reforms effected, with the result that the city now takes a high place for healthiness and its trade and prosperity have been restored. We desire to see the same sanitary regeneration effected in Bombay, its prosperity re-established, its enormous commercial activity and fruitfulness safeguarded. And we do not regard the advocacy of measures calculated to accomplish these results as foreign to the functions of this Chamber. On the contrary we consider, for the reasons we have stated, that the neglect so to do so is an evasion of its responsibilities and an abdication of its mission as the official representative of the trade and the industries of Bombay.

The recent Annual meeting of the Chamber was called for the purpose of passing the Annual Report. We were not aware that a statement would be made at that meeting by the chairman on the subject of the plague, binding the Chamber to a policy of non-intervention in a matter so vitally affecting our interests as merchants and citizens. Some of us were unable to be present at the meeting, while others of us were unprepared, without notice, to discuss this question. We have, therefore, considered it our duty to place our views on so exceedingly important a quession before you, leaving it to you and the Committee to take such further action in the matter as you may think fit.

J. H. Sleigh and A. Murry, Bank of Bombay; The National Bank of India; The Credit Lyonnais; Ritchie Steuart and Co.; Finley, Muir and Co.; Volkart Brothers; S. M. Moses; The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.; David Sassoon and C.; E. D. Sassoon and Co.; Shepherd and Co.; The Bombay Tramway Co., Ld.; Roughton and Byrne; Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; C. H. B. Forbes and Co; Glade and Co.; Blascheck and Co.; Richardson and Cruddas; Turner, Morrison and Co.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday shows the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	0	
Local	15	
Peths		
Rawiwar	3	3
Sukerwar	4	4
Sadasev	3	2
Bhowani	1	1
Kasba	3	2
Ganesh............................	1	0
Total	15	12
Total up to date	251	229

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	1	
Local	1	
Locality		
Connaught Road............	1	0
Plague Hospital	4	2
Total up to date	229	116

Three out of the four cases at the Plague Hospital were sent from the City of Poona and one was that of a man who was found affected with the disease among the arrivals from Bombay.

One Namdeo Narayan was discharged cured from the plague hospital yesterday morning.

There are in all at present thirty persons under treatment at the plague hospital.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR MAHOMEDANS.

We understand that a sum of two thousand and one hundred rupees has been collected among the Mahomedan community of Poona to build a temporary plague hospital for the use of the Mahomedan patients affected by the plague. The hospital will be erected on a site in Ghorpade's Peth which has been approved by Surgeon Captain Lloyd Jones and is far away from the inhabited portion of Ghorpade, Peth.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR THE HIGH CASTE HINDOOS.

Rao Bahadoor Wassudeo Bapujee Kanitkar, Rao Bahadoor Bhalchandra Trimbuck Bapat, the Hon. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Shrimant, Balwantrao Ramchandra Natu and certain other opulent citizens have obtained the permission of Mr Rand C. S., the Special Plague Officer to erect a Plague Hospital for the use of the patients amongst high caste Hindoos. The site selected for the hospital in Natu's old garden near the Peru Police station has been approved by Surgeon Captain Jones and the work will be commenced immediately.—*Herald*.

SIND.

KARACHI, 22nd Feb.

The plague returns for the 20th instant show 40 cases and 43 deaths, and for the 21st instant 31 cases and 29 deaths. The totals to date are 1,756 cases and 1,596 deaths.

The mortality among Hindus was only 6 on the 21st instant, but the Mahomedans lost heavily on both dates. The Lyari quarter still has the greatest mortality. Dr. Henderson's inoculation was very successful. His temperature went to 104 and he had glandular swellings. More inoculations are contemplated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon, the 27th instant.

2. Regimental Order, No. 2 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled. The Range will be reserved for "C" Company on Saturday afternoon the 27th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. F Company Team will fire for the Bayley Shield on Saturday morning the 27th instant.

4. D Company Team will fire for the Bayley Shield on Wednesday morning 3rd March and will consist of the following members :—Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Cr. Sergt. H. Black, Sergt. H. Cassels, Sergt. J. A. McKinnon, Volunteers R. J. Byrne, A. D'Silva, J Davis, M. C. Johnson, J. Hendricks and R. D. Carson. Volunteer J. Pacheco, waiting man.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.—Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first dance of the Club which was fixed to take place on the 12th instant, and unavoidably postponed has now been fixed to take place to-day (Friday) the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following :—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt. Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, B. V. Rifles.
Qr Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H. Black. Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr. Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2, to include one lady ; Non-Members Rs. 3, to include one Lady.
Evening Dress.—Members Rs. 3, to include one lady ; Non-Members Rs. 4, to include one lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

A New York cotton trade circular remarks that it is entirely too early to speak at present of the coming crop, especially in regard to acreage. "It is more than likely that the bear element will again indulge in the same freak that they did last year. You must be prepared to hear that they will again try and mislead the trade with all sorts of wild reports, such as 20 per cent, 25 per cent, or even 50 per cent. increase in acreage (they have a large area to dispose of), next a considerable increase in the use of fertilizers. In fact, you heard this clap-trap last season, and it was largely believed in, and out of the predictions of all this talk you probably see the results now. On this score, from all wee can learn, our impression is that there will be no increase in acreage so far as cotton is concerned, for the reason that Southern planters harvested a very large yield of corn two years ago, which enabled them to keep a good surplus on hand last season, utilising the greater portion of the acreage for cotton which in former years was planted in corn, and those planters who planted some corn last season met with very bad results, as corn in many localities of the South turned out to be a failure. It will, therefore, be necessary they should this year raise a considerable quantity of corn for their home requirements. Again, in some localities of Texas where wheat was grown, planters there turned part of that acreage into cotton last year owing to the low price for wheat and the comparatively high price of cotton whilst this season cotton being low and wheat high, with a prospect of remaining so, it is more than likely that the cotton acreage in Texas will be reduced. As to the use of fertilizers, we have it from good authority that the sales more especially in the Atlantic States (where most is used), are very slow, and as to the cause of this it is stated that the price of cotton is too low. After carefully considering the pros and cons or the position, our opinion is that under the most unfavourable circumstances cotton may go to 3½d., and it is by no means out of question that this price may be touched under temporary undue depressions, but on the other hand 4¼d. to 4½d. may be reached under ordinary circumstances some time during the summer, but should we experience a backward spring, resulting from the weather being too dry, too wet, overflows, or replanting on account of defective seed produced by a drought crop, or the slightest decrease in acreage, you may witness excitement such as we have experienced during the past two years, resulting in the one case in an advance of 2 3-8d., and in the other of 1½d., for remember we cannot stand a third short crop.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall.

MR. DU BOULAY APPOINTED DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

MR. HAMILTON RETIRES.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi that under the provision of section 55 of the Municipal Act, and in view of the heavy pressure of work entailed on the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Du Boulay, I.C.S., be appointed Deputy Commissioner. That Government be requested to lend to the Corporation the services of Mr. Du Boulay for such period as the Corporation might consider necessary. That the salary of the said Deputy Commissioner be Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The motion was seconded by Mr. George Cotton.

To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. Shroff : "That in reply to the letter, dated the 10th instant, the Corporation requests Government to spare the services of Mr. W. R. Hamilton as temporary Deputy Municipal Commissioner." Dr. Underwood seconded the amendment.

Before the debate was resumed, Mr. Dharamsi obtained permission to alter the motion so as to define the period that the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner should continue. Instead of "such period as the Corporation deemed it necessary," the words "for a period of six months" were inserted.

Mr. Hamilton wished to make a few remarks, and being allowed to do so, said that he desired to intervene to put a stop to the debate. The Act gave power to the Corporation to appoint a Deputy Commissioner, and it might be supposed that Government would respect the privilege of the Corporation and confirm any reasonable choice. Under the present peculiar circumstances Government had not waited for the Corporation to make a choice, but had already made their own selection, and what the Corporation were asked to do was to confirm this selection. The Act had in fact been reversed. Instead of the Corporation appointing and Government confirming, it was the Government who had appointed and the Corporation were asked to confirm. If the position had been fully explained at first he had no doubt the Corporation would have waived their right and would have been happy to assist Government as a special case, but the Corporation was not appealed to and members were left to suppose that they were free to appoint a good man of their own selection. Only a few days ago a bill was published to amend the section, but the privilege of the Corporation was left untouched by that measure. They had every reason to suppose that they were free to act in the way laid down by the legislature. It was a great honour and privilege that a large number, perhaps he might say a majority of this Corporation considered that he should be appointed to be their Deputy Commissioner. While he thanked them sincerely for their good opinion, which was extremely flattering to himself, he hoped that they would permit him to withdraw from the contest. He felt that if the appointment was made it might precipitate a conflict with Government, which it was most desirable to avoid. He hoped therefore that Mr. Shroff and Dr. Underwood would be so kind as to withdraw their amendment, and he ventured to hope that at another and happier time the freedom of the Corporation would be more respected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. M. Shroff said that he himself had no objection to withdraw the amendment, but the seconder, Dr. Underwood, was not present and the law required his consent.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that as Mr. Hamilton did not wish to stand, the amentment fell through.

The amendment was then formally withdrawn.

Dr. Bahadhurji observed that the Corporation would agree with him that Government had done anything but to act justly and fairly by the Corporation in hurrying on the passing of the bill in the Legislative Council and taking the matter in their own hands in a way quite unprecedented in the history of the Corporation. The Government had hitherto always consulted the wishes of the Corporation before taking any action in a matter like this. But in the present case, for reasons best known to themselves, the Government had refrained from taking that course. It was stated in the Legislative Council that on account of the present epidemic and under the peculiar circumstances of the case Government had been brought more closely in touch with the Municipal Commissioner than usual, and that therefore they took the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner without in the first instance consulting the wishes of the Corporation. It was very surprising that the Commissioner should be in touch with the Government than the Corporation, whose servant he was, and that he should not ask for a Deputy in the first instance from the Corporation. He thought the Government could not honestly say that the end justified the means.

Mr. G. W. Roughton said he would like to say a few words with regard to Dr. Bahadhurji's remarks as to what had taken place at the Legislative Council. He pointed out that there was nothing in the Act to make it necessary for the Municipal Commissioner to attend the meetings of the Corporation. That the Commissioner might or might not attend meetings as he liked.

Mr. George Cotton considered that necessarily a great deal must be left to the Deputy Commissioner. It was already pointed out that the Commissioner was not obliged to attend the meetings of the Corporation. With regard to Dr. Babadhurji's remarks he might say that in the matter of the epidemic the Government had kept their heads cool and did not carrry out some of the stringent measures suggested by correspondents in newspapers, including proposals that the Corporation should be swept away. (Laughter).

The Hon. Mr Javerilal said that he was in favour of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner in the present emergency, but he regretted extremely that in the legislation carried on the previous day the Corporation had not received fair treatment at the hands of Government. Not only was the Corporation not consulted at all in a matter in which it was most deeply interested, but the reasons urged against the amendment moved by Mr. Dharamsi on the previous day struck him as hardly sound. It was stated that the intimate relations which of late prevailed between the Government and the Commissioner had enabled Government to learn his views as to the necessity for such an appointment.

But surely the Commissioner if he wished to be relieved from attendance at the meetings of the Corporation he might have communicated his views to the President and through him to the Corporation, and the Corporation in deference to his wishes would have given the relief he wanted. But the way in which the whole thing was managed seemed to strengthen the impression which had prevailed in some quarters that Mr. Snow wished to be relieved of the attendance at the meetings of the Corporation, not merely during the emergency, but even in ordinary times. Mr. Javerilal could not say how far this was true, but he was sure it would be most inconvenient to the Corporation to be deprived of the expert knowledge of the Head of the Municipal Executive. Of this knowledge they stood in need when they had to decide questions of importance to the health and welfare of the city. It was generally by the light of the knowledge that the Commissioner gave to the Corporation that they were guided in their decisions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bomanji Master characterised the Government's action in pressing the bill through as irregular. The Government as legislators should be law makers not law breakers.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji was also of opinion that the Government's action in the matter was unprecedented in history, and quite unconstitutional. He did not think the Government dealt with the Corporation fairly in the matter. It had established a dangerous precedent. He then moved an amendment that a small committee be appointed to invite application for the post of Deputy Municipal Commisssioner, to make the selection of a deserving candidate in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and to report to the Corporation at the earliest possible opportunity.

Rao Bahadhur Dhakji Kassinath in seconding the amendment observed that an attempt had been made to thrust on the Corporation a person whom they did not know and whose name first appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* before they knew anything about it.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi in replying on the debate hoped that Mr. Kabraji would withdraw his amendment, which was not quite practicable, as it would cause undesirable delay in an emergency like the present. With regard to the remark that a particular man was thrust upon them the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi observed that they had implicit confidence in Mr. Snow, who should be left to select his own man with whom he could work harmoniously and who might be deemed fit to carry out the duties which might devolve on such an officer. Mr. Hamilton deserved the best thanks of the Corporation for his good sense in making their path smooth.

Mr. Shroff : Yes, and thereby making my position awkward. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dharmsi further said that he could not help adding his voice to the general chorus with regard to the Government's action in the Legislative Council relating to the appointment. He endorsed the views of Dr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal. He was honestly of opinion that on the previous day the Government had not treated the Corporation with anything like fairness. If the Government intended to pass the bill in all its stages at one sitting, the Corporation ought at least to have been apprised of it. If there were good reasons in the year 1888 from a Legislative point of view for not allowing a Deputy Commissioner to represent the Commissioner in the meetings of the Corporation and Standing Committee, they still held good, and unless some very valid grounds were shown it was not advisable to make a sweeping change in the Act. He, however, hoped that what was done by Government in the matter would not form a precedent in the future. Though he was not opposed to the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner at such a crisis, he would repeat what he said while moving the proposition the other day in the Corporation, that he took exception to the form in which the Government took action in the matter. Great stress was laid at the meeting of the Legislative Council that it was on the suggestion made by Mr. Snow that the initiative was taken by the Government. Though he had great respect for Mr. Snow, he might say that such a suggestion instead of being made to Government ought to have been made to the Corporation, who would have promptly complied with this request. He thought that Mr. Snow, for whom he had the highest respect, had acted indiscreetly on the matter, and he hoped that that would be the last occasion on which he would have to criticize his condnt in that manner. If Mr. Snow had not himself proposed the legislation the Government would have thought twice before they carried the bill in that form.

On a division Mr. Kabraji's amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

THE PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOSPITAL.

MONETARY AID POSTPONED.

As an urgent matter Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 5,000 from surplus cash balance to General Gatacre to enable him to defray the preliminary expenses in connection with the hospital recently started at Government House, Parel. He said that the Commissioner had applied for payment of the sum from the grant sanctioned by the Corporation in connection with the bubonic plague. As a majority of the members of the Standing Committee were of opinion that the matter should be discussed by the Corporation, it was proposed to ask sanction for the payment from surplus cash balance.

Professor Muller seconded the proposal, reserving his remarks.

Dr. Bahadhurji opposed the motion, and proposed an ammendment to the effect that the consideration of the grant be deferred till the receipt of a report from the Commissioner showing the circumstances under which the Convalescent Hospital was started, on what lines it was to be run, and what were to be the equipments of the hospital and its staff. And that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the report at an early date, mentioning also its probable monthly cost and the portion of the cost that would fall on the Municipality. He said that the Parel Government House was offered to the public for utilization in various manners, and it was now used for convalescent plague patients. Alluding to the letter in the newspapers written by Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Dr. Bahadhurji said that the lady alleged that during the removal to the hospital at a considerable distance the patient was subjected to shaking and dumping, but the statements made by her were not only impressional and erroneous, but false.

A Member : No, no.

Dr. Bahadhurji said the member who said that should be placed in the Municipal van to see for himself if the statements were not gross exaggerations. The sympathy felt for the plague-stricken people soon spent itself, and it was eventually resolved to start a military hospital with European soldiers to attend the patients there. This idea was again changed and native troops were to be brought into requisition and that showed genuine sympathy for the natives. When it was first proposed to start the hospital it was supposed to be a relief to the overcrowded Arthur Road Hospital, but it now appeared to have been converted into a Convalescent Home. It was disgraceful that instead of having such a hospital in charge of Hospital Assistants, the Government should employ a highly paid officer to look after the convalescents.

Mr Bomanji Master seconded the amendment.

The Hon Mr Dharamsi said that he himself did not know much about the hospital but if all that had beed said by Dr Bahadhurji about it was true the only reasonable course was to carry the amendment.

Veterinary Major Mills assured the Corporation that the staff of the institution was not at all extravagant. He himself knew that the greatest benefit would be derived by the patients of plague being sent to the hospital, where acute cases of plague were also admitted.

Mr. Vincent testified to the great service done by General Gatacre to suffering humanity. The Parel Hospital contained thirty convalescents at present and it was open to plague patients also.

Professor Muller was greatly surprised that Dr. Bahadhurjee who pleaded the cause of the Arthur Road Hospital so strongly the other day should now oppose the grant to be made to another like institution which was a relief to the overcrowded hospital. A great many citizens had sent in clothing, sheets, blankets and other articles that would prove useful to plague patients. As a great deal was done by charitably disposed persons and the Government, it was fair that the Corporation should subscribe their mite for the support of the institution which was badly in need of money.

Mr. Kabraji expressed his surprise at the sick and the convalescent being kept in a building whose compound and surroundings were considered unhealthy by medical men.

Mr Hamilton considered that the Municipality was bound to assist the hospital because the larger the number of hospitals in the city the better it was for the people. Referring to Dr. Bahadhurji's remarks about Dr. Pechey-Phipson Mr. Hamilton said that Dr. Bahadhurji ought to feel ashamed of accusing a lady of falsehood in the Corporation. Any gentleman would be ashamed to make such an accusation against a lady of Dr. Pechey-Phipson's position.

Dr. Bahadhurji : I am not ashamed to say so. It is true.

Mr. Hamilton : You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

The President : I am sorry that such harsh expressions should be used against a lady. The dignity of the Corporation must be upheld (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hamilton : It is disgraceful, to say the least to speak about a lady in that fashion.

Dr. Bahadurji : Gallantry and falsehood go hand in band.

On a division Dr. Bahadurji's amendment was carried by a narrow majority.

THE NABOB'S TANK.

On the motion of Mr. Kabraji it was resolved to request the Commissioner to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance arising from the filthy condition of the Nabob's Tank at Mazagon.

After transacting some more business the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to very rapidly in many places to the north of Latitude 16°, while the changes to the south of that parallel have been small. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Surat, 16 at Ahmednagar, and 12 at Bhuj, Veraval, Ghadechi and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Delhi, Agra, Saugor and Jubulpore, and the minimum similary so at Secunderbad, Nagpur, Raipur and Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 35° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Malegaon, Bombay and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and clear over nearly the whole country. Fresh to strong winds are probable in Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Berar, Central India Khandesh, and on and off the North Konkan coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 25.

Thursday :—The barometer has risen all over Central and North-West India. The rise has been brisk in the central stations and exceedingly rapid in the North Punjab. The depression shown over Punjab yesterday disappeared and a large high pressure area was established over North-West India. North-westerly winds are blowing out of this high pressure area down the Gangetic Plain, across the central parts of the country and over North Bombay. Northerly winds prevail down the west-coast of the Peninsula and elsewhere. Directions are variable. Temperature has fallen rapidly over noth-west and central parts of the country and slightly to briskly over the Peninsula, but risen in Bengal, Gangetic Plain and Burma. Mean temperature is lower than usual in Bombay, Central India, Rajputana the greater part of the Punjab and Baluchistan. At Quetta the mean is eigteen degrees lower than usual. Snow and rain have fallen at the hill stations amounts ranging from one inch at Minimarg to a few drops at Mussoorie. A few drops of rain were received at Peshawar, Umballa and Dehradum.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·964
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		68·7
Dew Point		65·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·690
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		71·5
General Direction of wind *		NW, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	344

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE FAMINE.

An abstract of Imports into Bombay of important exportible produce during December last gives the following results :—

	Cotton (Raw). Cwt.	Wheat. Cwt.	Oil-seeds. Cwt.	Indigo. Cwt.
By Rail	599,266	12,153	159,612	296
By Coast and Sea...	21,649	76,872	17,563	372
Total	620,915	89,025	177,175	668

RELIEF MEETINGS.

A meeting of the principal residents of Rajkot was held by the Political Agent on Monday the 15th instant for the purpose of forming a Committee for collecting subscriptions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. There were present the following gentlemen :—Colonels J. M. Hunter, presiding, and L. L. Fenton ; Messrs. C. W. Waddington, H. G. Carnegy, H. A. Wadva, R. B. Gopalji Surbhai, R. B. Chamanrai Harrai, Kuvarji Coyaji, Motichand Tulsi, R B. Ladhabhai Harji, D. B. Sukla, G. B. Munshi, Bhupatrai Trimkamji, Harilal Savailal, Amritlal R. Baxi, Jamsetji Framji, Anopchand Jagjivan, Narbharam Anopchand, and Ganpatram Anupram Trawadi.

Read : Letter dated 8th February 1897 from Mr. Cotton, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, requesting that a Committee may be formed for the collection of subscriptions for the fund.

Resolved : I. That a fund be formed for the relief of the sufferers from famine in the Bombay Presidency. II. That a Committee of the following gentlemen be formed to supervise the collection of the money and its remittance to Bombay:—Colonels J. M. Hunter, and L. L. Fenton ; Messrs. H. G. Carnegy, C. W. Waddington, H. A. Wadya, R. B. Gopalji Surbhai, R. B. Chamanrai Harrai, Motichand Tulsi, G. B. Munshi, Harilal Savailal, Amratlal R. Baxi, and Ganpatram A Tarwadi. III. That the following gentlemen be Secretaries to collect subscriptions for the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund :—Messrs. C. W. Waddington, R. B. Gopalji Surbhai, Ganpatram A. Trawadi, and Amratlal R. Baxi; and that Mr. Narbharam Anopchand be asked to be treasurer. IV. That the secretaries circulate subscription lists to all parts of Kathiawad, where the Chiefs have not already formed local funds, and remit the amount collected to the Bank of Bombay for credit to the above fund, intimating the same to the Secretary to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

The following is a ward of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Famine Relief Fund Committee held at the Kothi on the 18th instant. Present : Colonel J. M. Hunter, Colonel L. L. Fenton, Messrs. C. W. Waddington, H. G. Carnegy, H. A. Wadya, Rao Bahadur Chamanrai Harrai, Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai, Messrs. Motichand Tulsi Harilal Savailal, Narbheram Anopchand, G. B. Munshi, Amratlal R. Bakshi, Gunpatram A. Trawadi. Resolved.—(1) That the Secretaries address the Chiefs of the 1st to 4th Classes who have not already formed Local Funds for the collection of Subscriptions in the Form appended, and circulate Subscription lists in Rajkot Civil Station. (2) That the Prant Officers be requested to form Local Committees for the same purpose in the States below Class 4 and Thana Circles and in Civil Stations, except Rajkot. (3) That the list of Subscribers be published weekly in the local Papers and the collections remitted to the Secretary Bombay Branch of the Famine Fund on the 1st of every month. (4) That postal and printing charges be debited to the Fund. (5) That the proceedings up to date be sent to the Editors of the local papers for pbulication together with copies of the Statement of the objects of the Fund as set forth in Enclosure A received from the Bombay Secretary of the Famine Fund.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 23rd February has been published yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 5 feet against 5 feet 6 inches same date last year. Rabi flourishing, but slightly damaged by drought and frost in four talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts. Locusts still in Kohistan, but causing no damage.

Shikarpur.—Rabi flourishing. Prices of staple food-grains 14 seers per rupee ; prices of other grains steady. Cattle healthy except in five talukas, particularly Shikarpur. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Battai in progress in two talukas. Rabi slightly damaged by frost in one taluka. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Fodder sufficient. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 8, jowari 13, bajri 12, and red rice 14 seers per rupee, respectively, in the district.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi in good condition. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 8 and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th February 1897).—Rabi crops are flourishing and ready for the sickle. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady but high—jowari 10 seers 40 tolas, bajri 10 seers wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, rice second sort 8 seers per rupee respectively.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of gram progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder supply ample. Labour sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 20th February 1897).—Standing rabi crop in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of food-grains : bajri 9, rice 8, wheat 8 seers per rupee respectively.

Broach.—Cotton picking and reaping of jowari and wheat in progress. Cotton crop is being spoiled in Kanum villages and withering in parts in Bahara villages of Vagra Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply food and agricultural stock healthy except in petha mahal Hansot.

Surat—(For week ending 20th February 1897).—Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of wheat completed in Bardoli Taluka and in progress in other talukas. Outturn of wheat in Bardoli Taluka is estimated at annas 8. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary in all the talukas except at Chikli, where they have fallen by annas 2 per Bengal maund. Current rate of food-grain (jowari) at Olpad 10 seers 14 chataks, Chorasi 12 seers, Bardoli 9 seers 14 chataks, Jalalpor 10 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 10 seers 5 3-5 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 15 chataks, Pardi 10 seers 7 chataks, Mandvi 10 seers 10 chataks.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during season at Dhulia 23 inches 82 cents. Average fall in the district 24 inches 98 cents. Harvesting of kharif and reaping of rabi continue. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in good condition: Ploughing for the next season in progress. Probable outturn of kharif crops is about 6 annas Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in three talukas. Prices of good grains : wheat 7 seers 14 chataks, bajri 8 seers 4 chataks, jowari 9 seers 7 chataks rice 6 seers 9 chataks against 7 seers 12 chataks 8 seers 5 chataks 9 seers 9 chataks 6 seers 8 chataks per rupee, respectively last week.

Nasik.—(For week ending 22nd February 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 36 inches 34 cents. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Collection of materials for rab in progress in Igapuri and Peint talukas. Rabi crops in bagayat lands are in good condition ; those in jirayat lands have withered. Fodder scarce except in Dangi parts. No marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains. Cattle healthy except in Niphad and Baglan talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warmmen 17th, 18th and 19th nil on 20th and 1° cool on 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Vapour in air excessive on 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, and 23rd, and normal on 19th and 21st. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Rab spreading in progress. Reaping of rabi crops commenced in Umbargeon and Vada talukas. State of rabi crops fair in four talukas and indifferent elsewhere. Condition of agricutural stock good. Cattle healthy except in Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rab collection and burning in progress. Rabi crops fair. Average price of rice 7 seers 40 tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere except in Khalapur and Mahad, where it has risen by 1 seer 8 1-2 tolas and 40 tolas respectively, and at Karjat where it has fallen by 30 tolas. Scarcity beginning to be felt in Panvel Taluka. Water supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops partially withering for want of sufficient moisture. Slight rise in the prices of food-grains in Venguria, Malvan, Devgad and Sangmeshvar talukas. Cattle healthy except in Devgad and Guhagar.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops are withering for want of rain. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There is a slight rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in Sirur, Bhimthadi, Haveli and Maval talukas and in petha Ambegaon. In the remaining four talukas and two pethas the prices are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Reaping of early sown rabi crops continues. Threshing of wheat and gram commenced in parts. Late sown crpos in jirayat lands withering in parts and dried in others. Fooder supply getting scarce. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory.

Sholapur—(For week ending 20th February 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 37 cents, Barsi 16 inches 12 cents, Madha 8 inches 68 cents, Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, Pandharpur 10 inches 90 cents, Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, Maisiras 8 inches 52 cents ; no rain during week. Rabi crops already sown in some places are in good condition and their reaping is in progress, but the crops lately sown are withered. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Karmala, Pandharpur, Sengola and Malsiras talukas. Average price of jowari at Sholapur 11 seers 10 chataks.

Satara.—No rain during week. Average price of jowari 19 lbs. 23 tolas, bajri 17 lbs. 34 tolas. Reaping progressing. Water-supply scanty. Fodder scare Cattle in fair condition.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 3 cents, Sindgi 20 cents, Muddebihal 79 cents, Bagalkot 9 cents and Hungund 10 cents. None elsewhere. Reaping of rabi crops along river banks and in garden lands in progress. No improvement in the prices of fodder and in the state of agricultural stock. Water supply failing in Indi, Bijapur and Hungund talukas. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Indi and Badami talukas and rise in Bagakot Taluka. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 4 cents in Chikodi, none elsewhere. Rabi standing crops withered in most places. Land is being prepared for next season. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum : jowari 12½ bajri 11¼, rice 9 seers per rupee respectively. Wels running dry in Athni and Parasgad talukas. Arrangements for relief adequate. Fodder supply scanty and very dear.

Dharwar.—Slight rain during week, 5 cents in Gadag, 12 cents in Karajgi, 1 cent. in Kod and 3 cents in Ron. Rabi crops fair except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund, where they are withering. Rabi harvest in progress. Condition of agriculturists, artizens, labourers and cattle indifferent in affected parts. Food-grains and water generally sufficient. Fodder insufficient. Average price of jowari 13 seers 11 chataks same as last week.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwara 4 cents, Siddapur 5 cents, Sirsi 10 cents, and yellapur 2 cents Late rice crops in ears in coast talukas. Sowing of second crops in progress in ghat talukas, Agricultural stork good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Reaping of wheat, pressing of sugarcane, cotton picking and cultivation of soil in progress. Average price of bajri 8 seers 30 tolas, jowari 10 seers 25 tolas, wheat 8 seers 10 tolas and gram 9 seers 10 tolas per rupee, respectively: No maeked rise or fall since last week in the prices of food-grains. Public health generally good.

Wadwan.—Weather warm. Average price of bajri 9¼ and jowari 10 seers pur rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking and reaping of jowar and pulses in progress. Extraction of poppy juice is commenced. Scarcity of fodder continues in parts of Kadi Division. Price of food-grains : bajri 17, wheat 17, rice superior 13, and inferior 18lbs. per British rupee.

FEMALE HOSPITAL AT JUNAGADH.

The following address has been presented to the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh :—

May it please your Highness,—The residents of the civil station and the city of Rajkot, of all castes and creeds, assembled on the 13th and 20th ultimo at the Memorial Institute Hall and at the Middle School House, unanimously resolved to present an address to your Highness for the great and everlasting boon you were pleased to confer on the inhabitants not only of the city and the civil station here but also on the people of the surrounding disrricts of Kathiawar and Gujrat. In pursuance of this resolution they have the pleasure and honour of approaching your Highhess with this respectful address.

The importance and necessity of providing medical help to the fair sex of India has been so fully discussed for the last ten years that it seems unnecessary to dwell npon them here. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been taking a personal and lively interest in the matter. Her noble example was zealously followed by Lady Dufferin, under whose patronage an Association has been established, whose main object is to found hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of the women of India, and to encourage ladies to study the medical science. Through the instrumentality of his Association a large portion of British India and a few Native States of Upper India have been fortunate enough to possess institutions affording medical help to the gentler sex. But the province of Kathiawar being far removed the influence of that Association could not penetrate it, and thus they had no hospital or dispensary for women.

Through the good wishes of Her Gracious Majesty ample provision has been made in British India for extending medical help to females. In like manner your Highness holding the august position of the premier Chief in Kathiawar has come forward in keeping with your high position to take the lead in the matter in Kathiawar and to found at Rajkot a costly and elegant hospital with every other accommodatien in connection therewith. The foundation of this useful building was laid by the popular Political Agent, Col. J. M. Hunter, on the 11th ultimo. The benefits resulting from such an institution would be incalculable and invaluable in the cases of the fair sex of this province. Women are not less entitled to medical help than men, for whom ample provision has been made throughout India. On the other hand, females are doubly in want of it from the fact of their requiring treatment in certain maladies exclusively at the hands of lady doctors.

Though there are some lady doctors in Bombay and elsewhere none of them could be induced to establish permanently at Rajkot at the sacrifice of their more lucrative practice elsewhere. Your Highness by undertaking to provide a hospital for females has supplied a long-felt want of that half portion of humanity. It is impossible to give a fair idea of the innumerable advantages that would result to the suffering humanity from this useful institution. It will prolong and save many a life of the fair sex and relieve the pain of a still larger number of them. The religious merit of such a benevolent act is too great for human comprehension.

When the inhabitants of Rajkot heard of your Highness' decision to build such an institution at a very large expense they were exceedingly pleased and felt themselves under deep gratitude to your Highness for your great munificence. And in order to publicly acknowledge their deep sense of gratitude to your Highness they convened two public meetings and unanimously resolved to present a respectful address to your Highness as a poor but a most sincere token of the deep sense of their appreciation and gratitude for the everlasting blessing your Highness has been pleased to confer on them.

The above is not the only instance of your State's cosmopolitan interest in the welfare of the people at large irrespective of their races, creeds and colours. The splendidd building called the Alfred High School at Rajkote, the Mohobat Khanji Reservoir at the civil station in connexion with the Jubilee water-works at Rajkot and the Leper Hospital at Junagadh owe their existence to your State's admirable liberality, Besides these works of general public utility your State has founded many high institutions in your State and founded about 25 scholarships in various colleges in the Bombay Presidency for the benefit of your subjects and with a view to encourage higher and more practical education amongst them.

In conelusion, the residents of Rajkot beg again respectfully to express their deep sense of gratitude for the noble building for a hospital for women, your Highness has promised to provide at Rajkot, and humbly pray to the Almighty Creator that he may grant your Highness long life with health, strength and prosperity to rule over your happy subjects, and to continue to take the same lively interest as hitherto in doing munificent works of general utility for the public of Kathiawar.—I beg, &c.,

GOPALJI SURBHAI DESAI, President,

On behalf of the different communities of the Rajkot city and civil station, in accordance with a resloution passed at their last meeting on the 27th December, 1896, for the submission of this respectful address.

Rajkot, 15th January, 1897.

His Highness' reply is as follows :—

To Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to request you to convey to the representatives of the different communities of the Rajkot city and civil station, his hearty thanks for the address so kindly presented to him by you on their behalf.

His Highness is gratified to see that the inhabitants of Rajkot share with him the hope that the institution founded by him will, by supplying a long-felt want, prove a source of permanent benefit to the tender sex of Kathiawar.

Conscious as his Highness is that a healthy development of the female sex is a necessary element in the well-being of future generations, his Highness considers that in providing for the people of Kathiawar an institution like the one in question, he has simply discharged his duty to his fellow-brethren, and trusts that, under the able superintendence of well-qualified lady doctors, the hospital will fulfil the object he has in view.—Yours, &c.,

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Rajkot, Feb. 15. Ag. Diwan of Junagadh.

When Mr. Gordon, of the Public Works Account Department, retires from the service on the 4th of April, Mr. Dennys, from Assam, will replace him, and Mr. Harrison, on return from leave, will proceed to Assam. Mr. Sweet, from Bombay, is transferred to Jhansi as Govenment Examiner of the Indian Midland Railway, and Mr. Ross, from Bombay, proceeds directly on short leave.

The Cyclists' Tent Club of Secunderabad from a suggestion has now developed into a reality and has grown to a club of nearly 90 members up to date. The club was started on the 4th instant with a meet at the club gardens in Secunderabad. It was fairly-well attended, considering that the local Post Office—run on the most perfect system—delivered letters and notices of the meet (which were posted four and three days before), one and even four days after the meet was over ! The second meet was in Secunderabad and finished at Mr. Fardoonjee's, in Chuddergeaut, on the 11th instant. The third was at the General's house, Secunderabad, and finished at the U. S. Club on the 18th instant. The fourth meet is to start from the U. S. Club, on the 27th instant, and finish at the Residency, Mrs. Plowden being "At Home" to the members.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentienfrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingresients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is interesting to note how Dr. Yersin first came to turn his intention to the department of medical science, in which he has become a distinguished specialist. While a student in Paris he was attending some hydrophobia patients, and had himself to be put under the Pasteur treatment. It was while undergoing this experience that the new light was revealed to him. He studied bacteriology with Dr. Roux, and went to the Far East to pursue his researches. Dr. Yersin is 34 years of age, and was born in Switzerland of French parents, his family having been driven out of France by the Edict of Nantes.

The story that a wealthy lady, named Mrs. Elijah Carson, had bequeathed large sums of money to the officers of the Lucania is contradicted; but the publication of the hoax has thrown a light on the ubiquity and energy of the begging letter writer. Although Captain McKay and his officers did not get several thousand pounds apiece, they have already an extensive collection of the autographs of persons previously unknown to them, who were perfectly willing to accept a small share of their supposed windfalls.

The eccentricities of coincidence respect neither persons nor occasions. In the other day's obituary notices in the *Times* the names of Drincobier and Drinkwater follow each other; and at a recent inquest it was stated that the deceased had been attended by two doctors named Bury and Graves.

Mr. James Pinnock delivered a lecture on Benin and described a race of men with tails. He had never seen men with tails before, and when he saw them with tails behinds he thought it weird, and by no means becoming. The tails were real—real cows tails, dried and tied on for the purpose of whisking flies away. Mr. Pinnock did not explain whether cows muscles were also tied on to whisk them with; but Pinnock's tales are still a joy to our children, and these new tails might be added to them as an appendix behind.

Miss Macintyre has been winning fresh laurels in St. Petersburg, where she is fulfilling a three months' engagement at the Italian Opera House. Tamagno is also there, and the performance of these two artists in Otello and Il Trovatore has been as unequivocal a success as when they appeared in the same operas at Covent Garden eighteen months ago. The Iago of the St. Petersburg cast is Signor Battistini, a baritone who curiously enough has never been heard in England, although he is one of the finest operatic singers in Europe. Miss Macintyre commences an engagement at Moscow in March, after which she will probably appear in opera at Warsaw before returning to England.

Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll, who is best known in England through his writings attacking the Bible and the Christian religion, has just retired from the active practice of the law. "Bob," as his friends call him, is just sixty-three. Lecturing has always been more to his fancy than lawyering and it is understood that he will amuse himself in his declining years in this way. Mr. Ingersoll owns a magnificent library, in which he now spends most of his time. He has just completed a new lecture, which he entitles "How to Reform Mankind." That is an end he has always professed to have in view.

The Prince of Wales is to visit Glasgow this season, and H.R.H.'s work is cut out for him. After laying the memorial stone of the Art Galleries, which have taken many years to build and been the butt of the pantomime allusionists since 1890, he is to declare Glasgow's great new dock open, after which he will enjoy the felicity of a sail up the as yet, unpurified Clyde. His Royal Highness regrets that he will be unable to attend the opening of the Highland Societys Cattle Show on Glasgow Green, but the citizens are hopeful that between now and the date of his visit he will have agreed to perform an entertaining variety of civic obligations. Unfortunately he will be too early to give a hand with the landing of the first salmon at the Broomielaw.

Rosa Bonheur publishes some exceedingly interesting "Recollections" in the current issue of the *Revue des Revues*. She was born at Bordeaux in 1822, her father being a poor drawing master. As early as her fourth year it was her great delight to cut out in paper—always in the same order—a shepherd, a dog, a cow, a sheep, and a tree. This was the first intimation of the direction in which the genius of the future great painter was to run. When in her seventh year her family removed to Paris, and Rosa was sent to a boys' school, where she gave as many blows as she received. A few years later her father took to Saint Simonism, and, by way of forwarding that system, abandoned his family. In 1835 Rosa lost her mother, and then M. Bonheur returned. The girl was then apprenticed to Madame Ganiford, a dressmaker, but for this occupation she showed no disposition, preferring rather to aid M. Ganiford in his bussiness of manufacturing percussion caps for fowling-pieces.

Meanwhile, Rosa Bonheur had been doing artistic work for an heraldic designer, and had also begun to study in the Louvre. The copies which she there made sold readily. On her father's second marriage in 1845, she removed to Rumford, where the woods, farms, and dairies enabled her to study animal life, and particularly cows, sheep, and goats, as closely as she wished. In the same year she made her modest debut in the Salon with a painting of rabbits. In 1846 she brought back from Ahvergue the numerous studies for her "Bœufs Rouges au Cantal," which secured her the third medal in the Salon of the following year. It was in those days that she betook herself to the abattoirs of the Roule in order to pefect her knowledge of animal anatomy.

Soon fortune began to smile upon the preserving young artist. One of Rosa Bonheur's pictures was purchased by M. Tedesco; the Administration of Beaux-Arts ordered a "Flight into Egypt" of her; and a druggist asked her hand in marriage. In 1849 her "Labourage Nivernaise" was bought for the Luxembourg, and shortly afterwards she began her great work, "The Horse Fair," a replica of which is in the National Gallery. The original picture was first sold to M. Cambard. It was exhibited widely in America, and then re-sold for £12,000. In 1855 Madame Bonheur received the Grand Medal of Honour, and bought the estate of By in the heart of the forest of Fontainebleau. Here she was frequently honoured with a visit from the Emperor, and there in 1865, the Empress brought her with her own hands the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1893 she received from Mr. Carnot the rosette of Officer of the same order.

It is well known that Patmore got into the British Museum through the influence of Monckton Milnes. Mr. Gosse records, on the authority of the late Mrs. Procter, how Milnes came to take an interest in him. After a dinner at her house in 1846, Monckton Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton) said to her in the drawing-rorm, "And who is your lean young friend with the frayed coat cuffs?" "Oh, Mr. Milnes," she replied, you would not talk in that way if you knew how clever he is, and how unfortunate. Have you read his Poems? Milnes took them away in his pocket, and wrote to her next morning. If your young friend would like a post in the Library of the British Museum, it shall be obtained for him. If only to induce you to forget what must have seemed my heartless flippancy. His little book is the work of a true poet, and we must see that he never lacks butter for his bread. So long as it was needful to help Coventry Patmore he had no kinder friend than Lord Houghton.

The *Gujerati* remarks that, although the rules for the inspection of passengers came into force last Saturday, and since then affected and suspicious cases had been detained, it is a pity that nothing has been done for their proper housing and nourishment for two or three days:—"At Kalyan" our contemporary says "the arrangements were altogether unsatisfactory, and the unfortunate sufferers were left to shift for themselves. To enforce stringent rules, but at the same time not to make adequate provision beforehand for the comfort of those who are isolated is indefensible, if not some thing worse. For the examination of women no lady doctors have been provided. The public have a right to ask the authorities what they mean by introducing a rigorous system of inspection and not taking suitable measures with a view to avoid dissatisfaction. Surely the authorities are too well acquainted with the manners and customs of the people to have warranted such defective arrangements. At Thana compulsory segregation has been introduced, but there exists no hospital adequately equipped. Segregation must go side by side with proper arrangements for the housing of the sick, and we put it to Lord Sandhurst's government whether it is fair and humane to remove the sufferers to a place which hardly deserves to be called a hospital. On Tuesday last a Brahmin woman was, it is reported, taken there, but as this model hospital had not even a cot for the patient to lie on, her relations had to provide one for her. When such a lamentable state of things exists, we fail to see how the public can be blamed for their opposition to compulsory isolation."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. d. per bottle

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

THE final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1896-97 is as follows:—Information generally up to 1st February.—The tables include details of the whole cotton area of the Presidency, but the observations are confined to the late cotton districts and are supplementary to those already made as regards the early districts. The receipt of fresh information subsequent to the submission of the final memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Deccan has necessitated some changes in the area and outturn figures reported for Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Satara. From the statement A, it will be seen that the total area under cotton, 50 1·5 lakhs acres, is 7·3 per cent. below that of last year and 10·3 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The decrease, as already reported, is most marked in Bijapur and the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where rain for sowing was practically absent, and large tracts of land remained unsown. Deficiency of the later rains also curtailed areas in parts of Gujarat. The season has been fairly good in Gujarat and Sind. But the drought which has prevailed more or less since the middle of August, has seriously affected the crop in the rest of the Presidency. The total outturn is estimated at 7¾ lakhas of bales or about 81 per cent. of last year's and the average of the preceding five years. Kathiawar contributes 48 per cent. of the total yield, and the rest of the Gujarat 34 per cent. The remainder 18 per cent. is divided between the districts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Sind. Nearly 65 per cent. of the total yield is credited to Dholera, 18 per cent. to Broach, 7 per cent. to Khandesh, 5·7 per cent. to Sind, 3·4 per cent. to Kumta, 0·7 per cent. to Sawginned, Dhar-war and 0·2 per cent. to Barsi and Nagar.

GUJARAT.

Ahmedabad.—Area 282,000 acres; 2·3 per cent over last years, but 7·2 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. Rain for sowing was favourable, but the crop suffered to some extent from absence of September October rains. Light showers in November-effected some improvement, but cloudy weather last month has again injured the crop and caused shedding of flowers and leaves. The outturn is estimated at 38 per cent. below last year's and 5·7 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

Broach.—Area 219,000 acres; 19 per cent. below last year's and 13·5 per cent below the average. Excessive rain and heavy floods in July damaged the early sown crop which had in many parts to be ploughed up and replaced by other crops. For late sowings rain was deficient. The crop suffered as elsewhere from absence of later rains. November rain caused in places shedding of flowers and leaves, Abnormally high temperature further effected the crop and reduced the outturn to 23·6 per cent. below last year's and 17·5 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

Surat.—102,500 acres; 8·8 per cent. over last year's and 4·6 per cent. over the average. Increase due to rain at sowing time being more favourable for cotton than for other crops. In July the crop sufferered, as in Broach, from heavy floods and excessive rain, and had in places to be replaced by sesamum and other crops. Absence of later rain damaged the crop to some extent, and in places showers in November caused dropping of leaves and flowers. The estimated outturn, however, comes to 28 per cent. over last year's and 18·5 per cent. over the average.

Kaira shows an appreciable fall both in its comparatively small area and outturn. This is attributed to deficiency of rain in general.

Panch Mahals.—With 800 acres is estimated to yield 98 bales.

GUJARAT STATES.

Baroda.—Area 525,000 acres; 1 per cent. below last years, but 5 percent over the average of the preceding five years. Decrease due to unfavourable season. Condition of the crop fair in Baroda and Navsari, but poor elsewhere. The outturn is estimated at 10 per cent. below last year's and 5·6 per cent below the average.

Kathiawar—1,731,000 acres; 13 per cent. over last year's and 2·6 per cent over the average. In Gohil ad the large decrease noticed last year disappeared owing to more favourable sowing rain. Condition of the crop good except in places where November rain did some injury. The estimated outturn which amounts to nearly 48 per cent. of the total yield of the Presidency is 2·4 per cent. over last year's and 3 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

Cutch.—139,700 acres; 7·8 per cent. over last year's and 1·7 per cent. over the average. Increase attributed to substitution of cotton for grain crops damaged by excessive rain. The condition of the crop is good and the outturn is estimated to yield 44 per cent. over last year's and 14 per cent. over the average.

Other States.—Area 137,000 acres; 1·5 per cent. below last year's, but 1·5 per cent. over the average. Decrease in Palanpur attributed to deficient sowing rain. Condition as in neighbouring British Districts. The estimated outturn is 24·5 per cent. over last year's and 36 per cent. over the average.

KARNATAK

Belgaum—Area 157,800 acres, 20 per cent. below last year', but slightly over the average of the preceding five years Decrease general, but largest in the east, due to want of seasonable rain. Absence of September-October rains damaged the crop in most places. November rain improved prospects, except in the higher lands of the eastern tract, where the crop has almost withered. The estimated outturn is only one fourth of last year's and about one half of the average of the preceding five years.

Bijapur.—39,000 acres; 88 per cent. below last years and average. Rain has been entirely absent or very deficient throughout and the crop has in most places totally failed. Only a nominal outturn of about 220 bales is estimated for Bagalkot.

Dharwar: 290,000 acres; 41 per cent. below last year's and 34 per cent. below the average. Decrease general, but more particularly in the eastern subdivision, due to absence of sowing rain: The crop suffered as elsewhere from deficiency of later rains though not to the same extent, Rain in November improved prospects. In three talukas, later in the season, unfavourable winds and cloudy wheather induced blight on the exotic cotton. Condition of the crop poor in the east, fair elsewhere. The estimated outturn falls 69 per cent. short of last year's and 15 per cent. of the average: Early crop is being picked.

KARNATAK STATES.

Kolhapur.—22,300 acres; 6·7 per cent. below last year's and 0·9 per cent. below the average. Condition of the crop middling. Estimated outturn only one-half the average.

Other Southern' Mahrata Country States.—119,000 acres; 37·4 per cent. below last year's and 27·4 per cent. below the average. Season same as in neighbouring British Districts. Crop fed to cattle in parts of Sangli Blight is reported from parts of Sangli and Miraj. The outturn is estimated at less than one-third the average.

SIND.

Hyderabad—Area 80,700 acres; 9 per cent. over last year's and 24 per cent. over the average. Increase due to good inundation and rainfall. The crop was affected a little by unfavourable winds in January and only a fair outturn is expected. The estimated yield is 28 per cent over last year's and 4·5 per cent over the average.

Thar and Parker—26,700 acres; 1·57 per cent. below last year's, but 1·5 per cent. over the average of the last five years The decrease is attributed partly to early closure of the canal and partly to anticipated deficiency of water. Condition of the crop fair. The estimated outturn is 22·8 per cent. below last year's, but 22 per cent. over the average.

Shikarpur.—Area 4,000 acres; 78 per cent. over last year's and 23·5 per cent. below the average. The increase is due to better water supply early in the season. Crop only fair owing to deficiency of moisture. The estimated outturn is 77·5 per cent. over last year's, but 56 per cent. below the average.

Upper Sind Frontier has 1,300 and Karachi 1,200 acres. Increase in the former is attributed to good supply of water and in the latter to plentiful rains. Crop good in Upper Sind, fair in Karachi.

Khairpur.—With 1,800 acres has a fair crop with about 200 bales.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abel, H F
Acbard, J
Alexander, C N
Autos, Del Medico
Blewett, C T., Major, R A
Bloomfield, J G
Bailey, C
Barton Marjorie, Miss
Cocks, G A
Chorr'a, W B
Carey, J
Cail, Umberto
Cox, H E
Curtis, W S
David, Lieut (Staff Rest)
Daniel, A
Elphinstone, G H Sir R W
Edwards, Alfred
Eduljee Jamsetjee
Evans, H E
Falkenflug, S
Frances, Jus
Grant, J, Col
Griffin, Robert
Gaudneran, Thos
Hall, E, Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Howse, C
Hall, W
Heller, Max
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr
Izzard, A H
Joe, Ahmed
John, M A
Jacomb, Nurse
Keilly, H P, Mrs
King, L W
Knoll, Hans
Kohlhoff E M
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Lawsen, H
Laurence, G H
Moffat, Douglas
Maclean, A M, Miss
Morse, P E
Noble, M J
Oliver, Charles H
Pillay, Sam
Purch Hayward, Mrs
Ryder, H
Ram Gurkha Tej
Richards, J
Spence Reginald, Mrs
Slowcock, F
Sullivan, Arthur
Styne, Geo A Le
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs
Trent, J H
Tancock, O K Capt R A
Tulsi Ram
Virji, Narayenji
Varley, Cecilia, Miss
Vaz, J
Weeks F
Wallace, E A
Warbrick, A
Walters, F A, Mrs
Wood, Walter S
Fuckermann, Ewa

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposeure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 25.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th inst, in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Cols W B Ferris and J H Sadler respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, on the 12th Feb 1897, after office hours.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut Col C W H Sealy's lien on his British appointment be suspended, and to appoint Lieut Col W B Ferris to be Political Agent Mahi Kantha.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Dattraya Ganesh Gogte, *sub pratem* Head Karkun, taluka Mangaon in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Mgte of the third class in that district, and is invested with addition powers specified.

Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Asst Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 25th Jan 1897, in the afternoon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Messrs R Gilbert and F A Little to be Magtes of the first class in the district of Thana.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 9 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji to be an additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ratnagiri Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Knight I C S, to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, deceased.

Khan Bahadur Rustamji Merwanji Patell relinquished charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 1st Feb 1897, in the forenoon

Azam Mahomed Usman valad Mahomed Suleman, Head Munshi, taluka Kambar in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Azam Sadashiv Chintaman Bhome, Mahalkari, petha Mulshi in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Moreshwar Dinkar Vaidya, Mahalkari, petha Khalapur in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 to be a Magte of the second in that district, and is invested with additional powers, be specified the said Code:—

Khan Saheb Edalji Byramsha Hodiwala, Mamlatdar, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Rao Saheb Ganpath Raghavendra Kallianyurkar, Relief Mamlatdar, taluka Hungund in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Mgte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers, specified

The following officers in the district of Bijapur are appointed to be Magistates of the third class in that district:—Azams Venktesh Hanmant Haveri, Shriniwas Swamirao Deshpande, Rayapa Satyapa, Virapa Radhapa Kalburg, Ramchandra Anant Dushi, Bindacharya Raghavendracharya Katti, Rango Venktesh Kulkarni, Krishnarao Ramrao Pangiker, Mangesh Vithal Mudhidri, Ramchandra Govind Thakur, Ganesh Krishna Divekar, Ghautesh Gurshidapa,—Special Civil officers on famine duty.

Azam Kallangowda Fakirgowda, Head Karkun, taluka Indi Azam Bhimrao Venktesh Nidgundi, Head Karkun, taluka Muddebihal; Azam Virpaxpa Shivalingpa Kolagi, Head Karkun, taluka Bijapur; Azam Raghavendra Mangesh Udiyawar, Head Karkun, taluka Bagevadi; Azam Ramchandra Narayan Aini, Head Karkun, taluka Sindgi; Azam Venktesh Atmaram Bapat, Head Karkun, taluka Hungund; and Azam Bhikaji Narshinh Indi, Head Karkun, taluka Badami.

Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S relinquished charge of the office of Asst Judge, F P Bijapur, on the 19th Feb 1897, in the afternoon H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M', High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr T Kerr Anderson Barrister-at-Law, to act as Asst Commr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Master during the absence of Mr A K Oliver or pending further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the second class in the districts specified against their names —Mr W D Bushell, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Belgaum, Mr H C Painter, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Ahmedabad; and Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Belgaum.

Messrs Bushell, Painter and Edwards are also appointed, under Sec 22 of the Code, to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

It is hereby notified that Mr E Vander Straaten, Judge of the Court of small Causes, Karachi, has been allowed by H M Secy of State for India six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in continuation of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 13, dated the 8th Jany 1895.

Mr C H Jobb, I C S, Dist and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by H M Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar and Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Athaye respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judges Court at Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 16th Jany 1897, in the afternoon

Azam Vithal Moreshwar Bhagwat, Special Civil Officer on famine duty in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Vinayak Dhondidev Lonkar, Special Civil Officer on famine duty in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarvanji Nanavati, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, to be an additional first class Subordinate Judge at Poona, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarvanji Nanavati with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased specially to empower Mr P E Percival, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Ahmednagar, to pass sentences of whipping.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Kashinath Shivram Bodas, Subordinate Judge of Nevasa and Shevgaon and Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat, Subordinate Judge of Sangamner Magtes of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar with additional power, specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji Master, B A, to act as Dist Depy Collr Surat, pending further orders.

The services of Col C W Godfrey are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from 15th Jany 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Ghosal, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Ahmednagar.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 3 (3) (c) of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr A L M Wood, I C S, Second Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to exercise within the Town and Island of Bombay the powers described in Secs 9, 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the Act.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The annual Summer vacation, including the Easter vacation, of the High Court, Appelate Side, will commence from Monday the 5th April and terminate on Saturday the 5th June 1897, both days inclusive.

Application in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation and the court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business on Thursday the 22nd of April, Thursday the 6th May and Thursday the 20th May 1897.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 12 A M till 4 P M during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Rajaram Kasinath Maindargi has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dharwar from the 11th Feb 1897, until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

In consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Runchorlal Govindram from foreign service, the following reversions and appointment of Mamlatdars in this Division are made:—

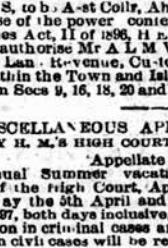
Rao Sahab Lallubhai Bhaishankar, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem. third grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi, sub protem third grade Mamlatdar, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B A, LL B, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Javerbhai Nathabhai Amin, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be acting Mamlatdar, and to continue to do duty at Matar until relieved by the permanent incumbent.

Rao Saheb Randchorlal Govindram, on return from foreign service, is appointed to be Mamlatdar of Vagra, relieving Rao Saheb Sakarlal Chandulal, who should revert to his permanent appointment in the Ahmedabad District.



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Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved
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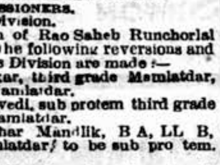
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

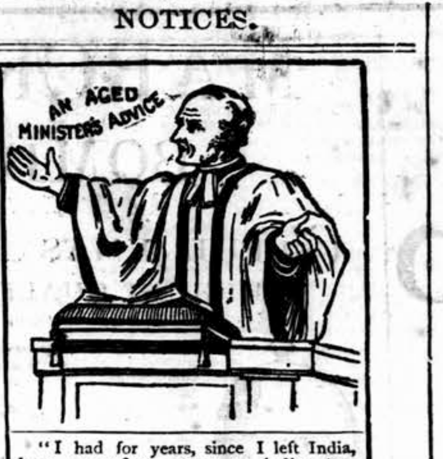


Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Codsist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.



AN AGED MINISTER'S ADVICE.

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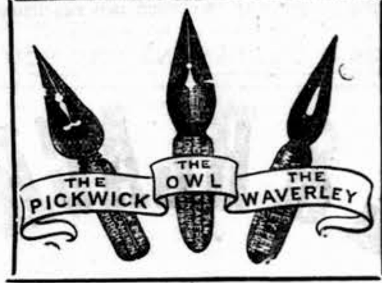

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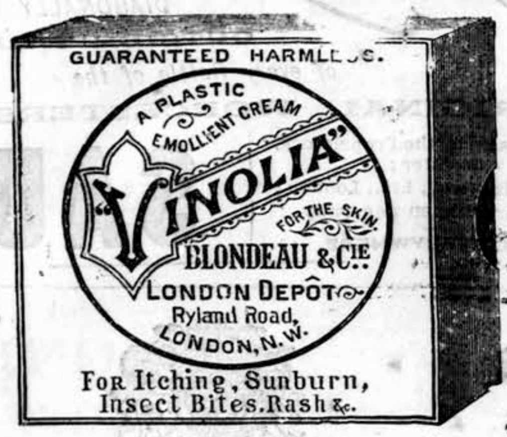

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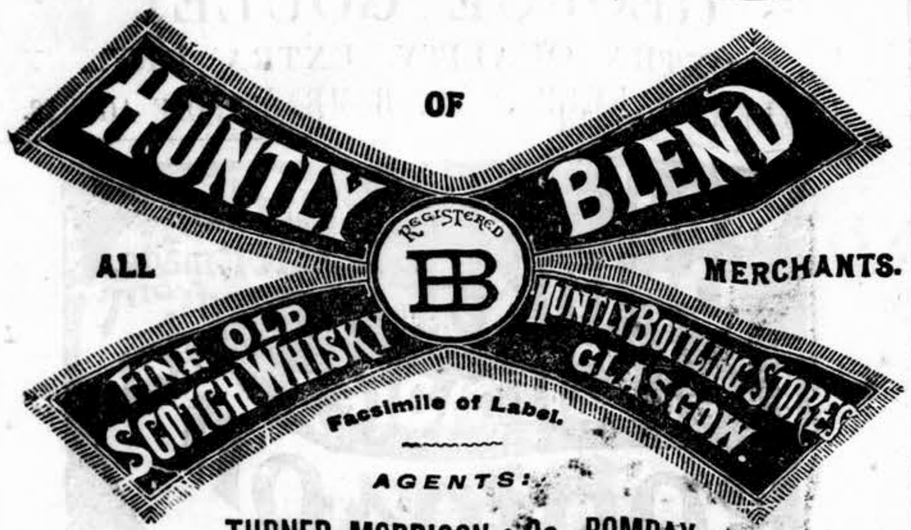

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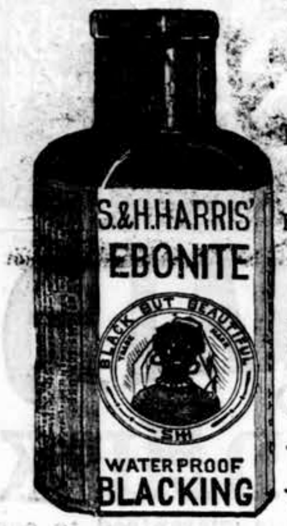

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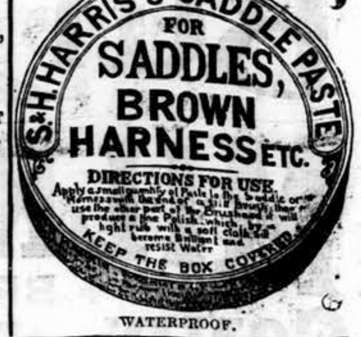

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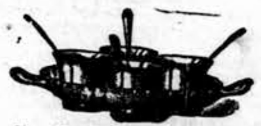
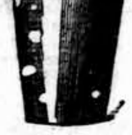
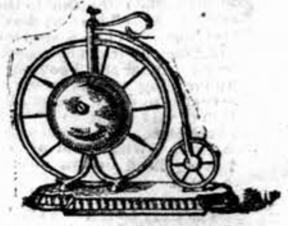


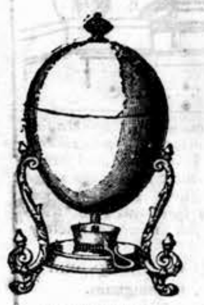
Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.



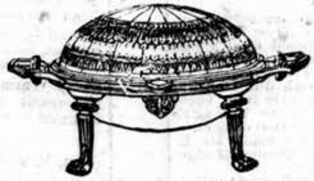
Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35



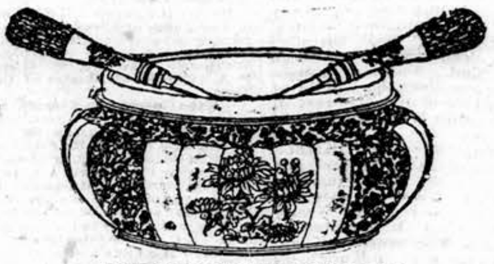
Bicycle Table Bell Rs. 18-8.



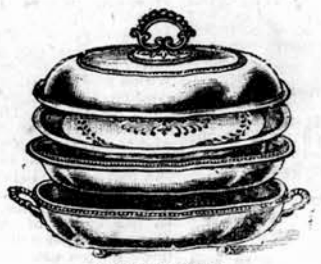
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.



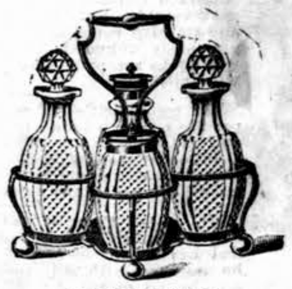
Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.



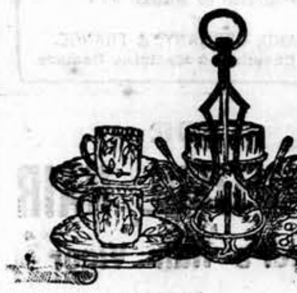
Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.



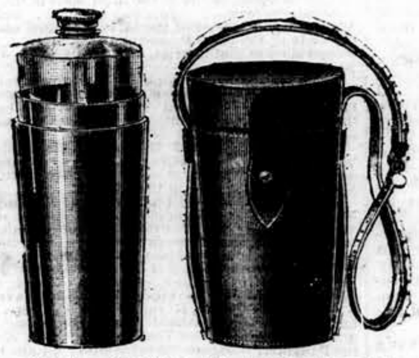
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.



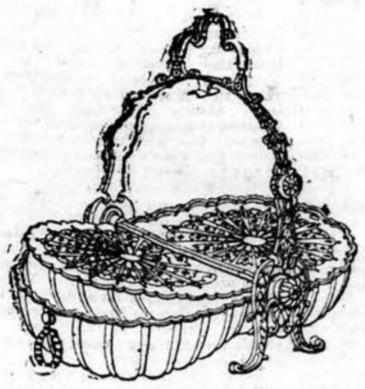
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.



Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.



Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.



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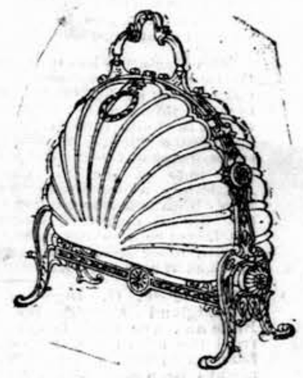
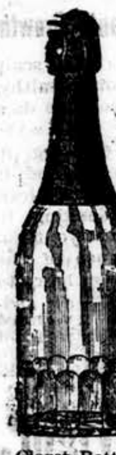
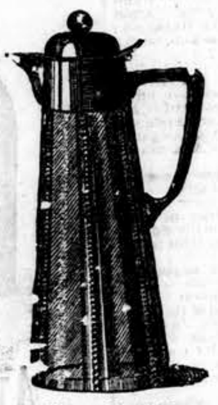


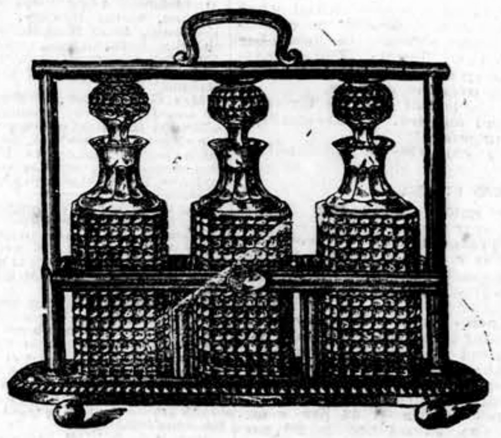
Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)



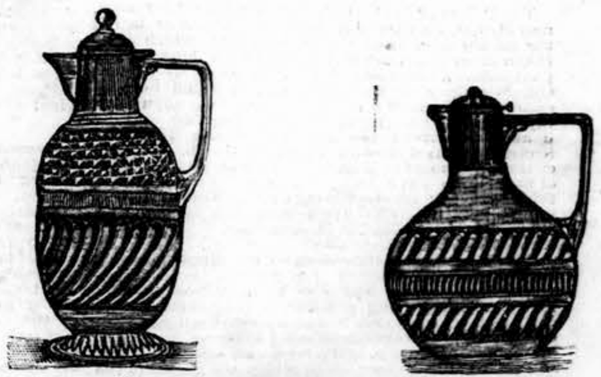
Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 13.



Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.



E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.



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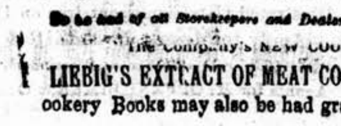

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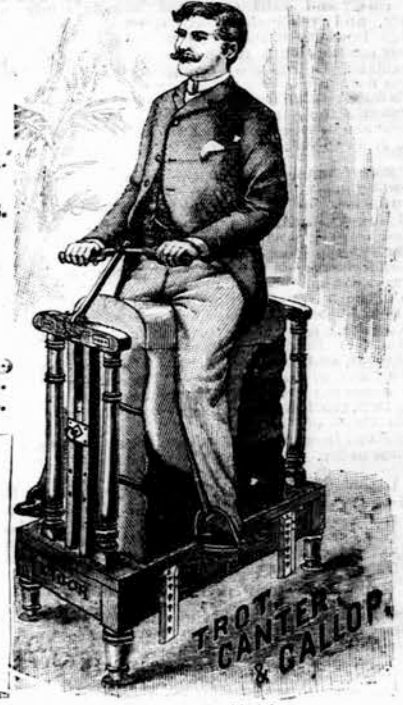
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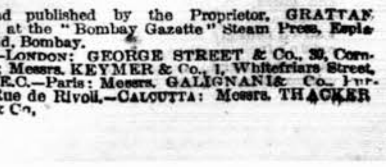

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